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VOL. VII. NO 200 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1919. TWO ANNAS

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Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	
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27th ,,	Malta	6064	
4th Oct.	Karmala	8983	
11th ,,	K.F. August†		Transport
14th ,,	Morvada	8163	Extra B. I. Coy's sailing

† The K. F. August is a Government Transport and will have no accomodation for civilian passengers.

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Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th Sept.	Kashmir	8841	To Colombo and Calcutta
29th ,,	Plassy	7346	To Australia
9th Oct.	Dumera	5414	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	
25th Sept.	Bandra	Karachi and P. Gulf 8 a. m.
25th ,,	Taroba	East and South Africa 10-30 a. m. No. 12 A D.
25th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct 9 p. m.
29th ,,	Linga	Karachi Coasting.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Chiyo Maru.	N. Nishiyama	4784	6th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Yotsugi Maru	G. Matsushita	2354	13th Sept.	26th Sept.
Kaseiku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	6th Oct.	17th Oct.
Kwah Wo --	G. Kan	4249	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	9th Sept.	23rd Sept.	Japan
Rojang Maru	S. Imai	4th Oct.	15th Oct	"
Bushu Maru.	K. Uchigoshi	15th Oct.	22nd Oct	Genoa and Marseilles.

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Called up Capital	£600,000
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Capital Subscribed	31,60,000	0	0
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Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

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The Punjab Indemnity Bill.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR AMENDMENT.

(By SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYER.)

A few days ago the suggestion was made by the Madras Liberal League that if the Government considered it necessary to pass a measure immediately for the protection of officers and other persons against legal proceedings at the instance of persons aggrieved by the administration of Martial Law, their objects might be temporarily but effectively attained by passing an Act suspending all actions and proceedings by persons aggrieved, and the running of limitation against them pending the inquiry by the Commission and the disposal of the appeals by the Privy Council. The Legislative Council would then be in possession of all the circumstances of the case and be able to pass a final Indemnity Bill adapted to the requirements of public interest and justice. But, as, unfortunately, there is no chance of this course being adopted, it is necessary to scrutinise the language of the Bill and suggest such amendments as may now appear to us to be necessary. The Bill was published here on the 15th instant, and it was stated that it would be introduced yesterday or to-day and passed into law on the 24th instant. The interval allowed to the country for the study of the Bill and making representations thereon is altogether insufficient, and the haste with which it is being rushed through in the Council is, to say the least, indecent, more especially when, so far as the public are aware, not even a single suit has been instituted against any officer up to this moment.

The following few suggestions for the amendment of the Bill are the result of such consideration as I have been able to give to the language of the Bill:

Preamble:—Wherever the words "maintaining or restoring order" occur, it is necessary that the words "maintaining or" should be deleted. It is well established that Martial Law can be introduced only during a state of actual war, insurrection or rebellion, that the moment this state of things comes to an end the application of Martial Law ceases to have any justification and that it cannot be resorted to for the purpose of bringing offenders to trial and punishment. The resort to Martial Law, for the purpose of *maintaining order* as distinguished from the *restoration of order* is not justified.

"TOO WIDE."

Clause 2. The words "acting under the orders of any such officer" are much too wide and should be restricted. As the clause stands, it would cover an order given by the humblest policeman. The general rule of liability in regard to subordinates is that they are protected if they act under the orders of a person whom they are generally bound by the rules of their service to obey, and the orders are of a kind which that person is generally authorised to give and the particular order is not *necessarily* or *manifestly* unlawful. As regards outsiders, too, though they are bound in certain cases to assist authorities in the suppression of disorder, there are obvious limits to the plea of obedience to the orders of officials. It is therefore necessary to restrict and define the officers or class of officers whose orders should be allowed to be set up as a plea. In regard to the purposes for which action may have been taken the words "maintaining or restoring order" should be replaced by the words "suppressing insurrection and restoring order." The words "in any part of British India" should be qualified by the addition of the words "in which Martial Law was proclaimed after March, 1919." After the wards "that his action was necessary for the said purpose" the words "and without needless severity" should be inserted. Even the introduction of Martial Law does not justify the resort to needless measures of severity or release an officer from the feelings of humanity.

Clause 3. There is no need for making the certificate of a Secretary to the Government *conclusive* proof of the fact that an act was done under the orders of an officer of Government. The certificate of the Secretary is likely to be based, in most cases, upon information subsequently derived and possibly not accurate, and though there are precedents in favour of investing the certificate with conclusive effect, it is desirable to provide for its being merely presumptive evidence liable to be rebutted. While it is necessary to protect acts done under authority given at the time, there is no need to protect acts done originally without any authority.

THIS CLAUSE MAY BE DELETED.

Clause 4. The whole of this clause may well be deleted. So far as the officer acting in a judicial capacity is concerned he is already provided for by clause (2). As regards the operation of sentences passed by such officers, it must be remembered that the introduction of Martial Law by the Governor-General was in the exercise of statutory powers and not in the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown. If the courts or other authorities referred to were appointed under the Martial Law Ordinances, there is no need for legalising their existence and this is the reason for the saving clause contained in Clause (6) sub-clause (a) of the Bill. If the courts or other authorities referred to in Clause (4) were not appointed under the Martial Law Ordinance but otherwise, it could only be in exercise of the powers conferred by the prerogative. But of any intention to resort to this prerogative, there is no evidence. Even if it should be supposed that consistently with the indemnity conferred on the officers purporting to act in a judicial capacity the sentence of confinement inflicted by them should be legalised, there is no necessity for the provision that the persons confined should be declared legally liable to serve the remainder of their terms of imprisonment. It is also necessary that if the confinement is to be declared to have been lawful, it should have been under a sentence passed in accordance with the principles of natural justice and for offences either under the Penal Code or under some special or local law. A sentence imposed in respect of something which is not an offence at all under any such law, but in respect of an infraction, some rule passed by the Martial Law officer would be *prima facie* null and void and should not be legalised, and even if policy requires the legalisation of such confinement in the past it would be absurd to legislate for its future operation. Supposing for instance that there was a rule that every Indian meeting an European in the streets should salute him and a sentence of imprisonment was imposed for failure to comply with the rule, it would be absurd to legalise such a sentence. The alternative amendments required in the case of Clause (4) are:

(1) That the whole clause should be deleted, and

(2) that if the whole clause is not deleted, all the words following "shall be deemed to have been lawfully confined" should be deleted, and

(3) the addition after the words "shall be deemed to have been lawfully confined" of a proviso to the following effect "provided that the sentence shall have been passed in respect of some offence under the Penal Code or some special or local law and in accordance with the principles of natural justice."

Clause 6, Sub-clause (3) of the saving clause is quite superfluous. It would on the other hand be useful and desirable to insert a sub-clause providing that nothing under the Act shall be deemed to restrict or interfere with the inquiry by the Committee into the need for the introduction of Martial Law or its continuance, the manner in which it has been administered and the conduct of the officials responsible for the introduction, continuance or administration of Martial Law.—"New India."

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Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
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DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
DIABETES SPECIALIST.
A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.
Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random:—
Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 20-7-1919.
It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality*.
My specific gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.
After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."
The following is the result obtained:—
True abstract from the memorandum No.—963 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analysist, Bombay, on 2-8-19, writes:—
Sp. gravity 1003; odour, aromatic; colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil; sugar, nil; Bile bigments, nil.
CONSULTATION HOURS:—
8 to 10 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.
Address.—
Janmashtami Building,
Opp. "Cama Bag", Khetwadi Main Road,
Girgaon, Bombay.
Telegram:—
DIABETES, Bombay.

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Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rs. 10 per 40 pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price List.
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It destroys the sole cause of all diseases, Constipation. It gives hunger. It acts as a purgative. It ensures sleep—and it makes the face rosy. It is sweet in taste. One big bottle Rs. 2/-.
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Factory—Unjha (Near Abemount.)
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad, Richey Road.

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Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves, Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.
"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10 PER DAY.
RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION
Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diabetes, Consumption, Female skin and eyes diseases. Hours 7 to 8 a.m., and p.m. Advice Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath
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Good reliable oil and water Colours, Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.
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Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

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NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR GOODS and BUILDINGS from white-ants and leakage with our special preparations. Write for particulars, sent post-free. PITALE & Co., Manufacturers and Commission Agents, 250, Princess Street, Next to Police Station, Bombay 2. 4469

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TUTOR to coach up girl daily for one hour. Apply personally Mrs. KEESS, 27, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bandar. 4835

WANTED—A Gujrathi CLERK, knowing accountancy, English correspondence and typing. Apply to the following with testimonials:—C. N. GAJJAR & COY., Lamington Road. 4782

WANTED—CLERKS in Share transfer Department, SHORTHAND TYPISTS, OFFICE ASSISTANTS with knowledge of accounts for an Insurance Company, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 167, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4805

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent MANAGER and also one ACCOUNTANT for a big Limited Company's concern in Bombay, having large experience. One having worked in Limited Company's Office will be preferred. Apply with terms stating present occupation and past experience to Box No. 133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4691

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN, graduates of the Bombay University and members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as Temporary ASSISTANT SURGEONS and candidates qualified from Medical Schools to serve as Temporary SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. They will be employed as Touring Medical Officers in the Districts. Those employed as Temporary Assistant Surgeons will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as Temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay of Rs. 77-8-0 plus Rs. 25 special allowance. Both Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowance under the Civil Surgeon Regulations. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. 4828

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—2 Experienced ASSISTANTS for Boots and Shoes Department. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 4890

WANTED—A TYPIST and a FIRE INSURANCE CLERK. Apply stating salary to Box No. 162, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4781

WANTED—A SALESMAN, well placed in Yarn and Mill Stores. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4884

WANTED—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST, pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 190, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4885

WANTED—Fast TYPISTS and CLERKS. Salary handsome. Apply Mr. VANDREVALA, C/o Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Fort. 4866

WANTED.—Smart SHORTHAND-TYPISTS (lady preferred). Apply at once stating speed, salary required, to Box No. 181, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4852

WANTED—A competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply with qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 182, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4855

WANTED—A SALESMAN, well placed in Chemicals and Dyes. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 188, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4883

WANTED AT ONCE—A GRADUATE as a LIBRARIAN on Rs. 60 to 100. Apply stating second language, optional subjects, journalistic experience, if any, to J. S. KUDALKAR, Curator of State Libraries, Central Library, Baroda. 4870

WANTED—An Experienced LADY DOCTOR for Bantva Zenana Hospital. Apply with copies of certificates to the SECRETARY, Anjuman-a-Himayatul Islam, Bantva (Kathiawar) J. S. Ry., stating pay and age. 4871

WANTED—Healthy and strong JUNIOR CLERKS. Pay Rs. 35. Promotion 5 rupees after six months' contract. Call at 10 a.m. to BUSINESS AGENCY, above Turner Hoare Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 4869

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE, aged about 40, experienced, as HEADMASTER, for a high school at Cutch Mundra. Pay Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Apply sharp VELJI LUKHAMSI, Dana Bunder, Bombay. 4867

WANTED—CLERKS, knowing correspondence and Gujarati accounts for mofussil, must give guarantee. State pay and qualification to Box No. 178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4849

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER, who can take entire charge of a Confectionery and Catering business in United Provinces. Please state previous experience and salary wanted to BALAPERSHAD & SONS, Lucknow. 4601

WANTED.—TYPISTS and CLERKS for Limited Company's office. Those having previous experience will be preferred. Apply soon to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4692

WANTED—AN ENGINEER of Forestry experience and knowledge for working out timber forest. Apply soon with terms and testimonials, stating previous experience to Box No. 132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4690

WANTED—Two experienced and energetic SALESMEN, one with knowledge of Hardware, Metals and Jutha, ane one with knowledge of Provision and Patent Medicines. Apply Box No. 183, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4861

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, strong in English with knowledge of Typewriting, preferred. State salary expected to Box No. 177, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4850

WANTED AT ONCE—A competent ACCOUNTANT for up-country, and ACCOUNTS CLERKS for Bombay Office, experienced in handling estimates, costs, and statements of expenditure for big Civil Works. Apply with full particulars stating salary expected to Box No. 191, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4886

WANTED—A very competent man to take charge of Cash Business Department in a firm of Share and Stock brokers. Only persons having thorough experience and fully conversant with the nature of work need apply stating salary required and furnishing references and copies of testimonials to Box No. 187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4879

WANTED.—Ten suitable young EUROPEANS for service in the Forest Department, temporarily for two years. Maximum pay Rs. 800 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply personally with testimonials between 28th September and 2nd October 1919, to the CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Bombay Presidency, at Poona. 4648

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GENTLEMEN desire to obtain suitable posts on handsome pay in all capacities, in any department whether in India or abroad should apply for Prospects to:—The SERVICE SEEKER AND TRADING COY., Delhi. 4863

WANTED SITUATION—Energetic, smart Gujarati youngman, long Exchange Bank service, well-up in Accounts, also conducted Coal, Insurance, Piece-goods businesses. Capable and trustworthy. Can speak Hindustani fluently. Noble family, good references. Write for particulars to Box No. 184, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4864

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SHARES of Indian Mercantile Insurance Co. State price and numbers of shares. Apply Box No. 131, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4682

WANTED—PARTNER for Type-copying Office. Write to KRISHNA KUMAR and Co., Princess Street, Bombay. 4831

MICA—Samples and quotations for Indian Ruby Mica required for export. Best quality only. Apply Box No. 176, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4847

TO BE LET;

GODOWN.—Pucca built 75 ft. sq. and 25 high or parts in Love Lane. Apply OWNER, Nesbit Hall next to Mazagon Police Court. 4767

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APPLES, finest, English kind; 10 lbs. basket Rs. 4; 6 lbs. Rs. 2-10; Sweet Apples 10 lbs. Rs. 3-12, All charges paid. THE HILL CO., Chamba, Panjab. 4550

FOR SALE—LAW BOOKS, and LAW REPORTS of different High Courts in full series. Prices apply to THE MANAGER CAREW & Co., Kalyan. 4836

FOR SALE.—One DE DION MOTOR CAR 2 Seater with Dickey Seat. 10 H.P. single cylinder side gear control newly painted and thoroughly overhauled. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply K. H. E., c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

ONE PAYING CONCERN of flour mill working with oil engine TO BE SOLD for owners proceeding up-country. For particulars, apply Box No. 192, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4889

HINDOUSTANI-FRANCAISE GRAMMAIRE by R. P. Lawrent MacCarthy can be had from Messrs. FERNS & Co., Byculla Bridge, Bombay. Rs. 1/4. V. P. charges extra. 4447

FOR SALE—One Harley Davidson MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE-CAR, 7-9 H.P., 1917 Model, lately overhauled and in good condition; complete with tools, etc. Owner going abroad. Price Rs. 1,700. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

COMPARISONS are odious, but it is to your own benefit to see that you do not pay more than you OUGHT to. We stock the Best Stationery and sell at the lowest prices. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

SKETCHING is a pleasing pastime—Provided you have the right materials and instruments. Last week we received a fresh consignment of drawing pencils, crayons, papers, colours, etc. We invite inspection. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

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	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, Rs. 100	115
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Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	224
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
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NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 1st October, 1919, the Office of the Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta, will be REMOVED from No. 7, Council House Street, to No. 5 and 6 HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

F. C. LEGGE,
Coal Transportation Officer.

19th September, 1919.
Calcutta. 4829

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England).

EXTRA EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE FOR POONA SEASON.

ON and from the 20th September, 1919, and until the close of the Poona Season, an Extra Poona Express will leave Victoria Terminus at 8-15, on Saturdays, arriving Poona 13-10 and a similar train will leave Poona, on Sundays at 14-45, arriving Bombay 19-5 hours.

2. The timings will be as under:—

DOWN.		
Bombay	Dep	8-15
Byculla	Dep.	8-25
Dadar	Dep.	8-35
Thana	Dep.	9-0
Kalyan	Dep.	9-32
Neral	Dep.	10-7
Karjat	Dep.	10-30
Khandalla	Dep.	11-45
Lonavla	Dep.	12-4
Poona	Arr.	13-10
UP.		
Poona	Dep.	14-45
Lonavla	Dep.	16-0
Khandalla	Dep.	16-12
Karjat	Dep.	17-11
Neral	Dep.	17-27
Kalyan	Dep.	18-0
Thana	Dep.	18-25
Byculla	Dep.	18-55
V. Terminus	Arr.	19-5

3. A dining car will be run.
4. The upper class accommodation will be corridor.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th Sept., 1919. 4783

NOTICE.

I have this day discharged Mr. HAJEE NOORMAHOMED ABOO, of Dhorajee, who was up to this time serving me. I have also cancelled the Power of Attorney given to him by myself.

VALI MAHOMED GANNY.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1919. 4842

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(Under authorisation of the Government of India.)

THE Mohini Mills, Ld.

KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882.)

This Company was incorporated as a Public Limited Liability Company under the Indian Company's Act VI, 1882, in 1908 with a nominal Capital of Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 6,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The Capital of the Company was increased to Rs. 2,00,000 in 1910 and further to Rs. 3,00,000 in 1918. To set up a Spinning Department and make an addition to the number of looms with a view to increase the outturn, the Capital of the Company has now been raised to Rs. 15,00,000 for which a license from the Government of India under the Indian Company's Act of 1918, has been obtained.

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

Divided into 12,000 original shares of Rs. 25 each (all subscribed) and 1,20,000 shares of Rs. Ten each all ranking "pari passu." Of these 40,000 shares have already been privately subscribed and 30,000 shares have been reserved for original shareholders, leaving 50,000 shares which are offered to the public for subscription at par. The new shares will participate in the dividend on the profits from the additional works which are in progress and expected to be completed by next year.

Shares of the value of Rs. 10 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 2-8 with application, Rs. 2-8 on allotment, and the balance as and when required in two calls of Rs. 2-8 each at intervals of not less than two months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

1. S. R. Das, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.
2. S. N. Sarkar, Esq., (of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck and Co.), Calcutta.
3. A. K. Ghose, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Secretary and Director, Mica Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Director, Indian Farmers' Co., Ld., Calcutta.
4. Babu Mohini Mohan Chakravarti (Founder of the Mills and of Messrs. Chakravarti Sons and Co.), Retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kushtia.
5. Babu Nripendra Narayan Roy Chaudhuri, Kushtia.
6. Babu Chandramoy Sanyal, B.L. Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation Limited, Kushtia.
7. Babu Tara Pada Majumdar, Chairman Kushtia Municipality, Managing Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld., Director Kushtia Deshiya Bhandar, Ld. Kushtia.
8. Babu Purna Chandra Roy, Director, Kushtia Deshya Bhander Ld.
9. Babu Kumud Behary Nandi, Asstt. Managing Director, Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. MORGAN AND CO.
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

BROKERS.
MESSRS. N. L. ROY AND CO.
2, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE, CALCUTTA.

BANKERS:
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, CALCUTTA.

MANAGING AGENTS.
MESSRS. CHAKRAVARTI, SONS AND CO.,

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. VINEY AND THURSTON,
6, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFICES-
2, BOW BAZAR ST., CALCUTTA and
KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

The Mohini Mills have served the people of the country for nearly 10 years now with a devotion which need not be recapitulated. The high quality and excellence of production of these Mills are well-known and the successful management of them has obtained the highest approbation of both the people and the Government whose representative Mr. J. A. L. Swan, I.C.S. sometimes Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and lately the Secretary to Government, in his Memorandum of the Indus trial Survey of the Province observed in the year 1914 that "One of the most successful of these is the Mohini Mills at Kushtia. It was started with Bengali Capital and is under Bengali management. It is a small concern with a paid up Capital of Rs. 1,65,000 and has a maximum outturn and about 500 pairs of Dhotees and Sarees a day. For the last two years it has paid a dividend of 5 per cent."

The Mohini Mills have since then paid substantial dividend year by year and have increased the rate thereof until a dividend o 12 per cent was paid at the close of the last year. Between 1912 and 1918 the mills have paid the following dividends:—

1912..	5 per cent.
1913..	5 per cent.
1914..	nil.*
1915..	nil.*
1916..	4 per cent.*
1917..	6 per cent.
1918..	12 per cent.

*(The great war having been declared just before the Pujahs, the sale of piece goods was much affected. Merchants were refused the usual credit, the Company suffered loss for low production on account of the short time work introduced to avoid overproduction and to keep the factory running with the stock of yarn on hand, and fresh supply from England was cut short owing to shipping difficulties. Added to these the company had to count interest on heavy stock to clear which considerable expenses had to be incurred. The absence of a finishing machine also contributed its share of depression on the mills. Losses incurred on all these accounts had to be made up in the year 1915 and partly from the surpluses in the subsequent years.

These have hitherto been only a weaving concern working with 107 looms turning out about 500 pairs of 'Dhotees' and 'Sarees' a day. Transport difficulties in the past have considerably hampered the business of the Mills. The supply of yarn can not be said to have ever been regular and was in fact held up for months, from time to time, during the last 5 years. With a view to avoid these difficulties in the future and to make the mills completely self-feeding and self-reliant the Company have under expert advice resolved to set up machineries for the spinning of yarn out of Indian and Egyptian Cotton for use in the Mills and to add a large number of looms to the existing number (128) to enable the mills to increase its outturn so as to keep a ready supply of Mohini Mills' dhotees and sarees of which there is always an unfailing and overgrowing demand in the market both in and out of the province.

The result of the work done by the Mohini Mills in the past is a matter of common knowledge and has proved conclusively that Bengal can do what Bombay has done and experience tells us that the textile industry if taken up in right earnest and conducted on thorough business line has a future in this province more promising than it has been in the Western Presidency by reason of the moist and humid climate of Bengal being more suitable for cotton weaving and spinning than that of Bombay where mills have got to be artificially humidified often at great cost.

It is expected that with these additions the mills should be enabled to make larger divisible profits than it has hitherto done.

Messrs Chakravarti, Sons and Co., the Managing Agents of the Mills, are well-known in the Commercial world and have managed these mills ever since their inception and the directors have every confidence that they will fully satisfy the public by their efficient management contributing to the further prosperity of the Company.

Copies of Application forms will be had from the Offices, Bank and Brokers and from Messrs. Vadilal Coorji & Co., 60, Morarji Goculdas Market Kalbadevi, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership consisting of the undersigned and Mr. JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI TALSANIA (Share Broker) in the business in shares and brokerage in shares carried on under the name and style of JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI and Co., since January 1919 has been dissolved by mutual consent from to-day. All the debts of the said partnership shall be paid by and all outstandings due will be payable to the said JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI TALSANIA. The undersigned has now no concern with the said business which Mr. JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI TALSANIA will hereafter carry on alone and in the name and style of JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI & Co.

(Sd.) JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI SHETH
(Kapadia).

Vasant Villa, Babookhath Road,
Bombay, 20th September, 1919.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 10 hours in connection with the weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturday.

The timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Delhi	... *Dep.*	10	0
Muttra Junction	... ,,	12	20
Bayana	... ,,	13	41
Kotah Junction	... ,,	17	48
Rutlam	... ,,	22	14
Baroda	... ,,	2	42
Bombay (Alexandra Dock, Ballard Pier Station)	... Arr.	11	0

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.

Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains.

No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 6-50 hours Thursday.

No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-35 hours Thursday.

No. 24 Down leaving Kalka at 0-45 hours Friday.

A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.

The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the Station Superintendent, Delhi only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.

Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager
Bombay, 23rd August, 1919.
2915

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

WANTED—ESTATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of ESTATE SUPERINTENDENTS on a salary of Rs. 150—10—200 (annual increments) plus Rs. 30 Conveyance Allowance, on the permanent staff. Applicants must have experience in valuing, surveying, levelling, etc., and must be able to supervise a Division. Preference will be given to passed Civil Engineers. The appointments will be probationary for six months.

Apply by 15th October, 1919, with copies of testimonials to the LAND MANAGER, IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 4750

NOTICE.

SALE OF PLANTATION TEAK LOGS AND POLES AND ALSO OTHER TIMBERS.

AN AUCTION SALE of teak logs and poles and other miscellaneous timber will be held on 15th October, 1919, in the Beypore Government Timber Depot near Feroke Calicut Railway Station.

Further details can be had on application to the Depot Keeper, Beypore, Chaliyam, Feroke.

Sales will also be held in the months of November and December, 1919, and January, 1920.

Details available later.

G. C. ROBINSON,
District Forest Officer.
South Malabar.

Dt. Forest Office, South Malabar,
Nilambur, 13th Sept. 1919. 4830

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

WEEKLY HOMEWARD EXPRESS WITH MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY (BALLARD PIER).

IN conjunction with the Weekly Homeward Mail Steamer a Weekly Postal Express Train carrying a limited number of First Class Passengers has been arranged leaving Howrah on Thursdays and arriving Bombay on Saturdays, but this is subject to alterations and will be determined by the actual date on which the Steamer sails.

2. The timings over this system will be as under:—

Howrah	Dep.	18-0
Jubbulpore	Arr.	13-36
	Dep.	13-56
Narsinghpur	Dep.	15-30
Cadarvada	Dep.	16-38
Sohagpur	Dep.	18-3
Itarsi	Dep.	19-15
Harda	Dep.	20-35
Khandwa	Dep.	22-33
Bhusaval	Dep.	0-26
Chalisgaon	Dep.	2-33
Manmad	Dep.	4-12
Nasik	Dep.	5-18
Igatpuri	Dep.	6-20
Kasara	Dep.	7-8
Kalyan	Dep.	8-25
Ballard Pier	Arr.	10-0

3. Passengers from stations between Jubbulpore and Bombay, desiring to travel by this train should make application to the Station Master, Jubbulpore, at least 48 hours before the due departure of the train from Jubbulpore. The Station Master, Jubbulpore, will allot seats if available strictly in accordance with priority of application.

4. The luggage of Passengers by this train should be labelled for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

5. A Restaurant Car will be provided throughout the journey.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 8th September, 1919.
4515

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS IN INDIA

are informed that, experienced businessmen with good references, proceeding next month to Straits, China, Japan, East and South Africa, Egypt and Mesopotamia Firms, desiring new markets, and Communications in these parts, are advised to communicate with Box No. 186, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for works in making certain additions and alterations to the Mutton Slaughter House and the Lethal Chamber and Constructing Labourers' Chawl at the Bandra Slaughter House, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1919.
4891

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be opened for all descriptions of traffic on and from THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1919.

2. The following will be the train service.

	3 Down. H. M.	5 Down. H. M.
Neral ..... Dep.	10	16 30
Matheran ..... Arr.	11 55	18 15
	2 Up. H. M.	6 Up. H. M.
Matheran ..... Dep.	8 0	15 50
Neral ..... Arr.	9 30	17 30

W. ALEXANDER,
Acting General Traffic Manager,
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, September, 1919. 4888

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE

TILL the end of the Poona Racing Season, an Extra Poona Express will leave Victoria Terminus at 8-15 on Saturdays, arriving Poona 13-10, and a similar train will leave Poona on Sundays at 14-45, arriving Bombay 19-5 hours.

The timings will be as under:—

DOWN.

Bombay	Dep.	8 15
Byculla	Dep.	8 25
Dadar	Dep.	8 35
Thana	Dep.	9 0
Kalyan	Dep.	9 32
Neral	Dep.	10 7
Karjat	Dep.	10 30
Khandalla	Dep.	11 45
Lonavla	Dep.	12 4
Poona	Arr.	13 10

UP.

Poona	Dep.	14 45
Lonavla	Dep.	16 0
Khandalla	Dep.	16 12
Karjat	Dep.	17 11
Neral	Dep.	17 27
Kalyan	Dep.	18 0
Thana	Dep.	18 25
Byculla	Dep.	18 53
V. Terminus	Arr.	19 5

A dining car will be run.

The upper class accommodation will be corridor. 4856

NOTICE.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT COLABA.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a house, situated at Edalji Street, near Colaba, bearing Street Nos. 70-72. Apply for particulars to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road.

DASTUR & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court.
4801

HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA.

THIS SANATORIUM will be RE-OPENED for admission from 1st October, 1919. Information regarding application forms, admission tickets, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned. No advance cases will be admitted.

W. R. BHANDARE,
For the Hon. Secretaries.
Address:
C/o Dr. B. S. Patkar,
416, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, No. 2.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nawsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September, 1919, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.) when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the ninth day of September, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

I. That the capital of the Company be increased to Rupees Sixty lakhs, by the creation of sixteen thousand new shares of Rupees Two hundred and fifty each.

II. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the manner following, that is to say:—

The following Article shall be inserted after Article 69, as Article 69A.

69A. The two meetings required to pass a special resolution may be called by one and the same Notice and the holding of the second meeting may be made contingent upon the resolution being validly passed at the first meeting.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1919.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) PHIROZE J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary.

Registered Office,
Nawsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort
Bombay.
4614

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has registered the following three Trade Marks for the Mangalore Tiles IMPERIAL and others manufactured and sold by him, viz:—

1. Coronation or Flag Brand.
2. King George or Lantern Brand.
3. Horse Shoe Brand.

The undersigned is the sole owner of the said Trade Marks and any other person using the same or otherwise infringing the rights of the undersigned will be liable to legal proceedings.

BUNTWAL RAMIAH alias RAMRAO,
Proprietor,
Messrs. R. RAO & Co.,
Tile Manufacturer, Mazagon.
Dated 25th September, 1919. 4862

NOTICE

PARTIES desiring to take on demise buildings or portions of buildings to be erected on vacant plots adjoining the P. & O. Office at Ballard Pier are invited to make their offers in writing to the undersigned, stating the period of the demise, the portions of the premises required and the rent for the portions.

The internal arrangements of the buildings to be constructed will be made by the owners according to the requirements of the tenants whose offers may be accepted.

Plans of the proposed buildings may be inspected at the office of the undersigned.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
C/o The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
4540

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PAREKH GORDHANDAS HURGOVINDAS alias GORDHANDAS HURGOVANDAS PAREKH alias GORDHAN HURGOVIND, of Wadhwan Civil Station Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, late Accountant-General of Dhrangadhra State. ..... Deceased.

RATILAL KESHAVLAL, of Surat Hindu Inhabitant, now residing at Dhrangadhra, Accountant-General of the Dhrangadhra State. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar

D. N. KHANDALAWALA,
The 13th day of Sept. 1919.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
4869 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MOHAMEDBHAI VERSEY, late of Bombay, Khoja Mohamedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, married until his death, residing at Nishanpada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

FAZALBHAI MAHOMED VERSI, of Bombay, Khoja Mohamedan Inhabitant, one of the sons of the above-named deceased, a clerk in the employ of the Crescent Mills, Ltd., residing at Nishanpada Road, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA.
The 16th day of September, 1919.
Messrs. KANGA & SAWANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4694

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAGHOWJI PURSHOTAM and KALIMALLY HASSAM have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients free from all encumbrances and claims of 3 pieces of land or ground marked as Plots Nos. 15, 16 and 17 forming portions of a larger piece of land or ground laid out into several building plots, situate at the junction of the Gawalia Tank Road and Forjett Street, without the Fort of Bombay, which said three plots and said larger piece of land are more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in or upon the said three plots Nos. 15, 16 and 17 or any of them or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known to us the undersigned at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those three pieces of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3,995 square yards or thereabouts marked as plots Nos 15, 16 and 17 and forming portions of a larger piece of land or ground admeasuring about 29,260 square yards laid out into several building plots, situate at the junction of the Gawalia Tank Road and Forjett Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which said three plots Nos. 15, 16 and 17 are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by plot No. 14 and partly by a proposed Road, on or towards the South by a proposed Road and further on by plot No. 2, on or towards the West partly by plot No 2 and partly by a proposed road, and, on or towards the North by the proposed road and further on by plot No. 9 and which said larger piece of land or ground is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Jaiji widow and Executrix of Cowasji S. Bhedwar, on or towards the East by the said Forjett Street, on or towards the South by the Gawalia Tank Road, and, on or towards the West partly by the property of Bai Maneckbai, widow of Jamshedji K. Sumarina partly by the property of Jamoo Kamoo partly by the property of Bady Limji Batliboi partly by the property of Cursetji M. Cursetji, partly by the property of Dinshaw H. Mody and partly by the property of Bai Hamabai Petit and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Collectors Old Nos. 406 and 422 New Nos. A/2290 and A/2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3411 (1) and 3412 and Street Nos. 224 and 1 Forjett Street Cross Lane and Municipal D Ward No. 3411 (2) and Street No. 24A Forjett Street.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1919.

MADHAWJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4859

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 699 of 1918.

Khan Bahadur HORMUSJI MANECKJI BHIWANDIWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Chira Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other creditors of Shrimant Sardar Wagoji Kuverji Raje Shirke, deceased, by his constituted Attorney, Bhimjibhoy Dhunjishaw Bhiwandiwalla ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) SHANTABAI, widow of the said Shrimant Sardar Wagoji Kuverji Raje Shirke, of Baroda, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Baroda; and (2) AUDATRAI WAGOJI KUVERJI RAJE SHIRKE, a minor by his guardian-ad-litem the said Shantabai, widow of the said Wagoji Kuverji Raje Shirke, of Baroda, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Baroda ..... Defendants.

UNDER O. I, R. 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure, Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Wagoji Kuverji Raje Shirke, deceased, that the Plaintiff above-named as one of the creditors of the said deceased Wagoji Kuverji Raje Shirke has, with the permission of the Court, obtained on the 4th day of March, 1919, instituted this suit against the Defendants above-named praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the said deceased Wagoji Kuverji Raje Shirke may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court.

(b) That it may be declared that the Plaintiff is entitled to a charge on the properties described in the Schedule to the Agreement B to the Plaint for the said sum of Rs. 25,000 and interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from 5th March, 1917, and the costs of this suit.

(c) That an account may be taken of the moveable and immoveable properties of the said deceased.

(d) That the said sum of Rs. 25,000 and interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from 5th March, 1917, and the costs of this suit may be ordered to be paid to the Plaintiff from the said properties described in the said Schedule to the said Agreement in priority to the unsecured creditors of the said deceased.

(e) That the balance of the Plaintiff's claim and the amount due to the creditors of the said deceased may be paid out of the remaining assets of the said deceased.

(f) That in the meantime the Defendants, their servants and agents be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from in anywise intermeddling with the estate of the said deceased.

(g) That a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of, receive, collect and get in the properties of the said deceased.

(h) That such further and another relief may be granted to the Plaintiff as the nature of the case may require.

The hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 9th day of October, 1919.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1919.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.
The 16th day of September, 1919.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
4858

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 465 of 1919.

Re: GORDHANDAS PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindoo Inhabitant, until lately carrying on business and residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....An adjudged Insolvent.

EXPARTE—KHIMJI KHAMAO & Co., and others .....Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the above named Gordhandas Purshotum has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, this 23rd day of Sept., 1919.
4881

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAIK ADAM ABDEALLY has contracted to sell to the purchaser, who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein, or claim thereto, or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which, the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that the leasehold piece or parcel of land with the buildings standing thereon situate on the North-West side of the Wodehouse Road, in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain 1,500 square yards, or thereabouts, and which is bounded on the South-East by Wodehouse Road on the North-East by plot No. 37 of Colaba Reclamation, on the North-West by Plot No. 25 of the said estate leased to Kasturchand Abeerchand and on the South-West by Fazal Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under portion of New Survey No. 5/3705, and by the Municipality under A Ward No. 225 (38), and Street No. 12 S. S.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1919.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
4771 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration de-bonis-non of the property and credits of HARIBHAI BHAGWAN, late of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, married, residing at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

VIRCHAND JERAM, of Bombay, Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Cavel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALEWALA.
The 4th day of Sept., 1919.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4873

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and Codicil of NENSI JETHABHAI, late of Bombay, Jain Hindu inhabitant, land lord, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort .....Deceased.

(1) JETHABHAI NARSEE, (2) DAMJI DEVSEY, both of Bombay, Jain Hindu inhabitants, the former unemployed and the latter a Sugar Merchant, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA.
The 19th day of September, 1919.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4893

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI AHMED bin MANSOOR ALKARI has contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our client's the undermentioned properties.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the buildings, messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay estate in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-eight and eight upon nine (488 8/9) square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the Fort Street, on or towards the South by vacant land formerly belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and now leased to Haji Abdulla Haji Abdul Satar, on or towards the East by the Frere Road and on or towards the West by the vacant ground formerly belonging to the said trustees and now by the properties of Khesarji Isur and Jamnadas Premji assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5480 and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward A Ward No. 1902, (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 32 and 37.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Chimna Butcher Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 50 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1612 New No. 8735, Old Survey No. 1/1083 and New Survey No. 4182 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7186, Street No. 95 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Coolsumboo Bin Sarafali Dawudbhai, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Kawasji Ghewalia and on or towards the West by Chimna Butcher Street.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1919.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
4865 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 18th day of September, 1919, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers at the instance of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Bai LUXMIBAI, widow of Ghellabhai Mancredas and Trustee for Tribhovandas Narottamdas Malvi, Manubhai Rangildas and the late Natverlal Maganlal, deceased, the said Tribhovandas Narotamdas Malvi, Manubhai Rangildas and the said Manubhai Rangildas as executor of the Will of the said deceased Natverlal Maganlal and Hosseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy Receivers of the estate of Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, deceased, our client was declared the highest bidder and purchaser of the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage or godown standing thereon and known as the Hydraulic Godown, situate at Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts and being part of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. B/ New No. B/16666, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 2/3571 and bounded on the North and East by roads belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, on the South and West by other lands belonging to the said Company and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 399 (1) and Street No. 38 (Colaba Road) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
4887 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANECKJI MUNCHERJI BHESANIA, POOTLIBAI widow and administratrix of NANABHOY MUNCHERJI BEBDOO, ARDESHIR PIROSHAW PATEL, PIROSHAW MUNCHERJI BEBDOO and NAVAJBAI, widow of Fakirji Merwanji Mogrelia and administratrix of Ardeshir Fakirji Mogrelia have contracted to sell absolutely to our clients the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, (if any), will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (forming part of a larger piece of land) together with the corrugated iron shed structure Theatre known as "Kamgar Theatre" (with the fittings, fixtures, furniture and appurtenances) standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 82, 606, 690, 737, 740, 727, 729, 732 and 740, Collector's New No. 1/18891, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 1/2794 and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2251 and Street No. 300A DeLisle Road and which said piece of land is bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by DeLisle Road aforesaid, on or towards the West and North by the property of Ayub Haji Rehmatoola and on or towards the South by the property of Beramji Hirjibhai Warden and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1919.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
4875 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. PHEROZSHAW MERWANJI MEHTA, KAIKHASHROO MERWANJI MEHTA, FRAMROZE MERWANJI MEHTA and JEHANGIRJI CURSETJI WADIA have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest to or in the said properties or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, gift, sale, exchange, lease, possession, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to us at our office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces of land situated in the village of Chakala Sub-district Kuria in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana District, containing by admeasurement twenty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Thana under the following Survey Nos. etc.

Entry Nos.	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Area by actual measurement in Square Yards.
38 mutation	66	Part of 6	240
364	67	Part of 1	2215
,,	67	2	108
,,	67	3	757
38 mutation	66	Part of 1	1645
366	67	9	401
,,	67	7	
366	67	10	839
350	63	1	1322
,,	63	2	3551
,,	63	3	728
,,	63	4	1792
,,	63	5	1506
,,	63	6	706
,,	63	7	762
,,	63	8	447
,,	63	9	502
,,	63	10	627
,,	63	11	296
,,	63	12	208
,,	63	13	239
,,	63	14	166
,,	63	15	
,,	63	16	260
,,	63	17	274
348	61	2	784
352	64	4	690
359	65	9	357
Total			22,277

and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the public road leading from Andheri to Marole and Survey Nos. 67 (8), 67 (6), 62 (1), 62 (2), on or towards the East by Survey Nos. 62 (7), 67 (4), 67 (8), 67 (6), 62 (1), 62 (2), 62 (10), 62 (11), and 61 (1) on or towards the South by Survey Nos. 64 (3), 64 (2), 64 (5), 64 (6) and 64 (1) and on or towards the West by Survey Nos. 65 (6), 65 (7), 66 (5), 66 (4), 66 (1), 66 (part of 7), 66 (6), 68 (3), 67 (part of 1).

SECONDLY—All those pieces of land situate at Chakala near Andheri in the Registration Sub-district of Kurla, Zilla Thana and bearing Survey Numbers as follows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area.
64	1	0	968
64	2	0	3115½
64	3	0	574¼
64	5	0	726
64	6	0	1815
64	6	1	544½

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
4857 Purchaser's Attorneys.

Re SALE OF PROPERTY AT TANDEL STREET.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED has contracted to sell to our clients the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inheritance, share, partition, maintenance, possession, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (the Fazandar whereof is Gulamhusein Ladhabhai Ebrahim), with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Tandel Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 191 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3120-3122, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2785 and 2786 and Street Nos. 65, 67 and 69, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Tandel Street, on or towards the North by the property of Madar Chilla and on or towards the South by the house of Mahomed Sayed Munshi.

Dated the 23rd day of September, 1919.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4892

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3408.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 28th day of September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Bungalow No. 16 on Queen's Road, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, side-board, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoy, marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered suit, glass silver cabinets, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, rich Persian carpets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-stand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, chairs, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Major Hanson and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th September, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Re: SALE OF PROPERTY AT KHUMBHARWADA ROAD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JADAVJEE SHAMJI, a minor by the guardian of his property SHAMJI RUTTONSEY and DEWKABAI, widow of Ruttonsey Khimji have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inheritance, share, partition, maintenance, possession, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land, or ground, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Kumbharwada Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2765 and New No. 9765, Old Survey No. 151 and New Survey No. 5647 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7618 and Street No. 199-201 and bounded as follows: i.e., on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Kerson Petamber & Co., on or towards the East by a Sweepers' passage, on or towards the South by the property of Nanabhoy Goverdhandas and on or towards the West by Kumbharwada Street.

Dated the 23rd day of Sept., 1919.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4882

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANGAVAHU widow of Gokuldas Morarji, RUSTOMJI BEJANJI KAPADIA and NOWROJI BEJANJI KAPADIA the present Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 1st day of November, 1901, have contracted to sell to our client DILSHAD BEGUM NAWAB MIRZA, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Banganga Road, Walkeshwar, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7237 and assessed formerly by the Collector of Assessment under No. 45 and now by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3048-49, Street Nos. 62-63 and containing by admeasurement 1,613 square yards and two-ninths of another square yard be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the West by the seashore and vacant ground on or towards the North by vacant ground and on or towards the South by the property of Chimanlalji Maharaj.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1919.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.
4879 Purchaser's Attorneys

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 15, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st October at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Raghunathmal Ridhkaran, and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Ramkaran Rambilas.

2 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES SHIRTINGS OF THE RACHAEL MILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thakersi Mathuradas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Duvarkadas Kedarbakhas.

3 bales shirtings of the Rachael Mills No. 92½ 9 lbs.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th Sept., 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4063.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 26 TONS BEST ENGLISH SOFT SOAP AND UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed by the Medical Store-keeper to Government to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 29th September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Medical Store Depot, Bellassis Road opposite Byculla Club.

A quantity of about 26 tons Best English Soft Soap and Unserviceable Medical Stores.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 CASES SULPHUR MATHCHES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th Sept., 1919 at 3-30 p.m. by order of the concerned, at Mazagon, Anjirwadi, in Messrs. Chapsy Bhimjee and Co.'s Godown, the following goods:—

13 cases, Sulphur Matches "Sokyu" and "Sanju" Brand.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th Sept., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

SALE TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th September, at 4-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT PEDDAR ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1919, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) by order of the owner the following:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant piece of land admeasuring about 2,455 square yards with a frontage of about 160 feet and bounded as follows:—

On the East by a private passage and beyond by the property of Mr. M. S. Captain, on the North by the property of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, on the West by Pedder Road, on the South by a private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HALAVI CLOTH.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. M. M. Moos:—

15 bales Halavi cloth.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DESOUZA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haroon Hajee Adam and Alimahomed Hajee Joosub the Receivers appointed in suit No. 34 of 1917 wherein Ebhas Haji Abdoola is the plaintiff and Alimahomed Haji Joosub and others are the defendants and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree made in the said suit on the 28th day of March, 1919, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house built or standing thereon situate lying and being at D'Souza Street and Kumbharwada Cross Lane without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 133 2/9th square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 495 (but wrongly stated in the conveyance of the property dated 6th September, 1860, as bearing Collector's Old No. 494) Collector's New No. 146, Old Survey No. 1920 and New Survey No. 2267 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1776 and Street No. 22-25-29 and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by public road formerly known as Dongree Jao D'Souza Road but now called the D'Souza Street, on, or towards the West by a passage beyond which is the house of Parpia Pradhan on or towards the North by a lane formerly known as Dongree John D'Souza Cross Lane but now called Khumbharwada Cross Lane and on or towards the South by a passage beyond which is the house of Somaji Bhimji Dewkar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver Ali Mahomed Haji Joosub and Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver Haroon Haji Adam or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SAFE BY GODREJ AND ONE CASH BOX.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Culture and Development Works Company, Limited (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

One large iron safe, by Godrej, with stand and one cash box, with stand.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SINGLETS.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Muzumdar Bros., and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Mahomed Suleman Patel and Bros. of Chakla Street:—

Ex. S. S. "Torepa Maru."

5 cases, each 50 dozen cotton singlets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE BLEACHING POWDER, ANTIMONY WARES AND PLATED WARE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th September, 1919, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned, the following:—

49 drums Japanese bleaching powder, packed in crates, each 2 cwts.

7 cases antimony ware, such as picture frame,, boxes, ink stand, pin cushions, dishes, vases, mirrors, fish, table and dessert knives, milk jugs, tea pots, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a European gentleman, consisting of dining tables, side-boards, drawing room suites, chairs, writing tables, cabinets, sofas, marble top table, partitions, single cots gas fittings, etc.

AT 2 P. M., (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Palanquin Office Shigram.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria, in good order.

1 Devnumud Panch Kalian Horse, goes well in harness.

1 60 H. P., 6 Cylinder, 8 Seater Mitchell Car, Tonneau Body, with Hood, wind screen, lamps, etc., in running order. A splendid car for motor service up-country.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Little Gibbs Road, the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, rich star cut glassware, best plated-ware by Reed and Barton, rich porcelainware, old China and curious, valuable old China jars, old copper and brassware, dining room furniture by Robert's, consisting of sliding dining table, blackwood arm chairs, Ratnagiri side-board, dumb-waiters, writing tables, Madras cane, China matting, large Persian carpets, beaded door chicks, very rich engravings, folding screws, wall, table and hall lamps, teak wood brass bound, large ice chest, drawing room Chesterfield sofas, cushion easy chairs, by Robert's, cabinets by Wimbridge, rich Persian carpets, electric fans and lights, a very rich collection of old Chinaware, containing very old and rare, kaga, canton, imari and crackled vases, jars bowls, and plates, etc., old historical, English grandfathers clock, teapoys, chiming English clock by Barrands and Lund Cornhill London, one very rich collection of plain and engraved brass ware, containing very old and rare temple chains, hall lamps, square pedestals, flower pots, ornaments, vases, bowls and plates, etc., marble figure, a collection of old arms, wall ornaments, blackwood open carved furniture, glass-door book cases, valuable books, card tables, door purdahs, one extra large size teakwood chest,

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SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, English enamelled bath tub, copper utensils, valuable garden tubs and pots, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. J. W. Field, Superintending Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Building Plots on Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill (open to the sea).

Rare opportunity to secure a desirable site in one of the best and healthiest Residential localities of convenient size at a moderate price.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell the undermentioned building plots by Public Auction, on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those six pieces or parcels of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, subsequently redeemed, containing by admeasurement from 1,700 to 3,800 square yards, or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 7004 and 2/7005, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, near the Bungalow of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla (some of which also abut on the New Public Road, running parallel to Pedder Road), and which plots are particularly delineated on the plan of the estate, which can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, at Apollo Street, and at the Offices of Taraporewalla and Bharucha, Architects, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, at 121, Esplanade Road.

For plans, and particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clarke House, Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome made to order furniture, very rich glass and crockeryware, best platedawre, large sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side-board, dumb-waiters, rich carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy figures, revolving top writing tables, glass-door and revolving book cases, Singapore cane furniture, rich engravings, large lot of pictures, hat-stands, verandah benches, single and double bedsteads, single and double morror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, square and round teapoys, marble top tables, ice boxes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of C. A. Kelly, Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 24th September, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m

Extra Selected Star Photo-Play.

"THE CRY OF THE WEAK"

STARRING

Miss Fannie Ward

How a Girl brought up in Slum Surroundings rose Superior to her environment and married the District Attorney, and how her weaker brother remaind in the underworld until reclaimed to a better life by his devoted Sister's love.

"GREATER LOVE hath no man than this, to lay down his life for his brother."

Miss Fannie Ward

The District Attorney's wife was willing and ready to act up to this scriptural injunction.

A great moral lesson entertainingly told in Dramatic form

IT IS A HUMAN DOCUMENT

"Sammy in Siberia"

Comic By LUKE

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palae of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

Betty Compson and George Larkin

in the

Terror of the Range.

A Melodramic Feast Crammed with Cowboys and Mexicans, Bandits and Rustlers.

Episode No. I.—"Prowlers of the Night."

Episode No. 2.— "The Hidden Chart"

Pathe Gazette.

His Vampy Ways (2-reel comedy)

Pathe Coloured Scenic Film.

TIME:

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m, daily

Matinee every Saturday, Sunday 5 p. m.

Extra Show on Sunday 3 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-MORROW NIGHT
TO-MORROW HIGHT
TO-MORROW NIGHT

AT 9-30
AT 9-30

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE

15 Clever Artistes 15

including

That Delightfully Versatile Lady

Madeline Rossiter

and

ZIMMY

The JAZZ Drummer Pierrot Pie

Presenting an Entertainment which is

CLEVER! HUMOROUS!
QUAINT! PLEASING!
WHIMSICAL! NOVEL!

To-morrow at 5-30 p.m. and Friday, Saturday and Sunday Matinee.

PIE No. 1.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday September 29th, 30th and October 1st

PIE No. 2.

NOTE

Eeach Pie is a completely different Show.

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p.m. plan for TO-NIGHT'S Attraction at the Theatre. Seats Booked by Telephone No. 288, must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30 P.M.

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN"

(A Charming Little Story of Love in Adversity)

"The Childhood shows the Man,
"As Morning shows the Day"

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN"

A FILM TO PLEASE THE LADIES.

The Course of True Love does not run moothly. It does not in this Case. Ands it is the Heart of a Little Child which reunites a Broken Old Man and the Sea he turned from his doors when he married "Love in a Cottage".

SECOND WEEK!
SECOND WEEK!

Of Universal's Great Super-Sensational CIRCUS SERIAL

THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS

Featuring

EDDIE POLO

And

MOLLY MALONE

Episodes 4, 5, 6.

DEATH-DEFYING STUNTS
HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPES
NERVE-TINGLING FEATS,
THRILLING SITUATIONS,

are crowded into every foot of this marvalous adventure serial. It is positively great. Here you will see

EDDIE POLO

AT HIS BEST.

POPULAR PRICES.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45, & 10-30.

PRIZE SHOWS

Saturday & Sunday at 5-15 (S T)

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPRESS THEATRE

LAMINGTON ROAD

Owned and conducted by
THE EXCELSIOR THEATRES CO., LD.

Daily at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

CHARLOTTE

The Greatest and most Wonderful Ice Skater in the World.

In a Photo-Play of Great Appeal.

CHARLOTTE

IN

"THE FROZEN WARNING"

One of the surprises in store for the screen public is the splendid manner in which the famous skater, CHARLOTTE, has succeeded in her first attempt in the moving picture drama. The photography of the picture is clear and the locations and settings are unusually artistic and pleasing. But after all is said and done, the drawing card of the production is contained in the scenes in the new Chicago Arena, where CHARLOTTE, untouched by camera-shyness, performs the wonderful skating feats for which she is famed over two Continents. To those who have or have not witnessed the skating of CHARLOTTE these scenes alone are wqrth the price of admission.

The picture is clean and wholesome in quality, spectacular and otherwise interesting, and should be one of the best attractions of the season.

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT THE RINK"

Chaplin at his best
in two side splitting Reels!

EMPRESS THEATRE

Lamington Road.

THE EXCELSIOR

THE COMPANY RETURNS TO SOUTH AFRICA

by the S. S. Taroba on Thursday, 25th instant.

Positively The Last Night

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

Grand Farewell Performance

The Empire Revue Company

TIT BITS

from Vaudeville and Revue Combination.

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. plan for To-night attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

To-Night!

The powerful Thanhouser Photoplay, a

"Modern Monte Cristo"

(5 Reels—6000 feet).

featuring the celebrated kidlet

HELEN BADGLEY

the 8-year old baby.

It is a story of a terrible revenge a much-wronged Doctor wreaked on his faithless friend, who had ruined him.

See this mighty powerful Drama at the

VICTORIA CINEMA

(EDWARD THEATRE-KALBADEVI ROAD).

The Programme includes the

Topical Budget and a Comic.

To-Night two shows only: 8-45 and 0-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS

A PATHE' GEM!

The interesting powerful Story of a sweet little girl being reared in a far-away corner of the globe in complete ignorance of the vices and the temptations of the world, and how she fared when she found herself in Paris surrounded by every kind of temptation, is most pathetically narrated in the five-Reel magnificent Pathe Drama

"INNOCENT"

featuring the celebrated Star

Miss FANNIE WARD.

It is a gorgeous Photo-play, full of Action, Vigour, Adventure and Romance.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Four Shows daily; 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

The Programme includes

"TOTO IN TROUBLE"

a delightful Toto Comedy,

Half Prices.

ON SATURDAY NEXT!

A Superb Photo-Drama!

"WOMAN"

"WOMAN"

"WOMAN"

(7000 feet.)

It is an intensely gripping Story of the ruin of men on account of their infatuation for Women.

Ever since Eve goaded Adam to eat the forbidden

FRUIT OF KNOWLEDGE

has Man sinned and suffered through the instigations and snares of Woman. See how Messalina, the Empress of Rome in 48 A.D., Heloise of Paris in 1128 A.D., Cyrene of Brittany in 1742 A.D., and a host of other Women brought ruin and desolation by their frailty and their wicked actions towards their relatives. But in contrast to the above appalling incidents see also what a noble and saintly part the

"WOMAN"

played in the last Great War on the battlefields, in the Hospitals and in the Red Cross Work.

See how the sins of Eve were wiped out by her sex in the last War.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

One word more—It is a magnificent beautiful Drama none should miss.

The Popular Picture Rendezvous

THE MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)

presents to-day and during the week

THIRD INSTALMENT

Episodes 7-8-9

of the Thrilling mystery Serial

THE SILENT MYSTERY

featuring the Premir Serial Star

Francis Ford

together with a ripping Comedy

Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

The Old World Is Suffering From Shell Shock.

NOW WE WANT A GLOBE ON WHICH PEOPLE CAN LIVE

(In Peace, Harmony and Happiness.)

For such a NEW GLOBE

Please,

Wait And See Here.

GAIETY CINEMA

To-day 6-45 To-day 6-45

ONE SHOW ONLY

The greatest Vaudeville ATTRACTION that ever visited Bombay.

THE

GREAT FREDONY

in his lightning-changed novelties.

TESSIE TURNER

that Rag-time favourite

DO-RE-MI-FA

the silent musical comedian.

and a

Selected Picture Programme.

To-morrow Thursday, 2 Shwos 6-45, and 9-30 p. m.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANCDHAR 83 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MASHIHA—HAIR DYE.

This specific turns grey hair to a raven-like blackness. Not only this, but it serves as a tonic to the scalp, gives a peculiar glossy appearance and cools the head. Having acquired good many valuable and important herbs by staying with great and learned ascetics and fakirs I have prepared this dye. It is a purely vegetable preparation free from alcoholic and injurious substances. Not the least fear of turning the grey hair into red or brown by the use of the same. Rely on me and use it once and I assure you that there will be no disappointment, but full satisfaction. Prospectus can be had on application.

Price Re. 1-4-0 per phial.
Price Rs. 12-0-0 per dozen.
Postage Extra.

KHAKISHAH.

Address:—
Dongri Bazar, Post No. 9, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept 22nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
Sept	Not quoted.
Oct.	19.07
Nov.	19.08
Dec.	Not quoted.
Jan	19.03
Feb	19.07
Mar	19.05
April	Not quoted.
May	18 85
June	Not quoted.
July	16.83

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 19th

Months	To-day's price
Sept.	19.16
Oct	19.16
Nov	19.14
Dec	19 15
Jan	19.15
Feb	19.11
Mar	19.06
April	19.02
May	16.98
June	16.92
July	Mutilated.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	605,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	215,000
East Indian ,, ,,	125,000
American ,, ,,	2,676,000
Other ,, ,,	135,000
Total Sales	27,800
East Indian Sales	2,200
Total Speculation	Nil
,, Export	Nil
East Indian Export	Nil
,, ,, Stock	66,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,300
,, ,, Actual Export	1,100
,, ,, Imports	7,000
,, ,, Speculation	Nil
American Afloat	76,000
East Indian Afloat	7,000
Total Afloat	121,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	Nil
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	18½
Demand Bills	4.15.25
Silver Commercial Bars	111½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 19th

Bank Rate	6%
Bar Silver Upot	61 1/4
,, 3 months hence	61
Cheaper Tens of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 24th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
,, 7 days marked loans	3 1/4
Canada 3½ %	80½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	67
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	53½
Government Securities 3%	53½
Par On London at Paris France	27.64

WAR LOANS.

London, July 19th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945	£86½
5 % New	£94 11/16

BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 19th:

WHEAT:

Kamdo Santa Fe—62 lbs	59
Karl-tha Russo—62 lbs	59
Australian Quoted	61
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom Quarters	3,210,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Foreseapers usual Bold Sept-Oct. London Nominal	£44
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 418 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£42
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£41
Tone of Linseed:—Inactive	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£34½
Cake, Linseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan Sellers	£20/10
Tone Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	£45

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G.M.B	£100½
Copper Beatles	£147
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	44½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers			53/4
Do	do	Bombay Sept.-Nov. Sellers.	53/0
Do	do	Karachi Sept-Nov. Sellers..	53/10½

Tone:—Dearer.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov-Dec. Value	2/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/3

Tone:—Easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 23rd 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	64 0 0	.....
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	65 0 0	.....
,, Karachi Bangla	66 0 0	.....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13 8 0	.....
,, ,, Cawnpore	13 12 0	.....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	14 0 0	.....
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 0 0	15 12 0
,, Thin	14 8 0	15 4 0
Teckseed, White 85-15%	108 0 0	.....
,, Gajar 75-25	106 0 0	.....
,, Gajar 50-50	100 0 0	.....
,, Black	95 0 0	.....
Poppyseed, White	18 8 0	19 0 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	.....
Mowraseed	0 0 0	.....
Barley	40 0 0	.....
Castorseed	48 0 0	.....

Forward.

	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	7 13 6
Linseed May	13 5 6

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 23rd.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p
Davids No. 10	1 0 12
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 4
Curimbhai No. 12½	1 0 8
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22nd.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 0 9/16
Bank Demand	2 0 11/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	2 1 1/4
Fcn. Demand	356
American Dollars	240
Hongkong ,,	244
Shanghai	302
Japan	116
Singapore	115½

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 25-15-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/0 5/8.
D. D. on London 2/0 11/16.
Credit 3 Mad/s 2/1 3/16.
D. D. on France 375.
Credit 3 Mad/s 392.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 118.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 112.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 208.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 298.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 115/8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 239.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-32 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
2½ per cent. Paper 67/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 78.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 74/8.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanks 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed firm.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,800, Swan 790, Simplex 707/8, Shapurji 241/4, Madhowji 3,055, By. Dyeing 1,775, By. Uniteds 1,180, Cen. India 2,785, Century 566, Colaba 2,360, Crescent 252/8, Currimbhoy 515, David 862/8, Fazulbhoy 987/8, Finlay 770, Ond. Malwa 332/8, Kastoorchand 1,330, Kohinoor 1,825, Cen. Mining 38, Katni Ord 330, Katni Defd 1,770, Shivrajpur 41, Tata Ord 230, Tata Defd. 1,162/8, Tata Hydro: 1,350, Tata Bank 78, Tata Oil 345, Alcock 902/8, By. Burma 1,025, Bt. Burma Petro: 25, By. Tramway 922/8, By. Steam 485, New India Insurance 44pr, Scindia Steam 28 pr, Jupiter Insurance 14 pr, Vulcan Insurance 3 rupees premium.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid	Last Div. Rs. p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers
	Rs			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug	15%	620
Alliance Bk. of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug	17½	256
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500		125	2,575
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17½	1,035
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12½	175
Bank of Madras	400	do.	15%	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 50	50	—	6%	50
General Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	62		3	55
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	3	
The Peoples Ind. Bk. Rs 75	75	—	—	70
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	80	April-Oct	16%	£7½
Eastern Bank, Ltd	10	—	7½	97
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	625	Mar.-Sept	125	£7.10
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.	25	Sept.-Mar	12½	£7.10
Mercantile Bank of China, Limited (Banking Corporation)	£ 12½	—	67½	113
National Bank of India Ltd.	£50	—	£25	£30

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Sept.	9%	110
Ahmedabad Prantij Ry.	500	do.	6%	540
Amritsar Pathkot Ry.	125	Mar.-Aug.	6%	105
Bengal Provincial Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6	100
Bhavnagar-Gondal Ry.	100	Mar.-Sept.	6	75
Broach Rajpipla Ry.	100	Jan.-July	6%	90
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	60
Gaisal Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5	95
Hanumangarh Deesa	100	Jan.-July	6%	97
Jodhpur-Bikaner Ry.	100	—	6	90
Khandesh Khan Ry. Rs. 50	100	April-Oct.	5	77
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100	—	4	84
Peshawar Jamrud Ry.	100	Jan.-July	4	81
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4	84
Sialkot Narowal Ry.	100	April-Oct	5	95
Sind Lights Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec	4	155
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100		4	94
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug	4½	800
The Khanua Bhaglat Ry.	100		4	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Year's Div.	
				Rs.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	60	1,060
Alliance Cotton	100	—	7	105
Akola	100	—	6	111½
By Cotton Manufg.	500	—	30	680
Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept	60	1,775
Bombay United	250	—	65	1,100
Bradbury Mills	250	—	50	450
Cawnpore	100	Mar.-Sept	45	565
Central India C.	500	May-Nov	140	2,785
Central India F	500	May-Nov	40%	400
China	1,000	April-Oct	50	590
Colaba Land & Mill	70	—	60	2,360
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept	75	900
Crescent	100	do.	15	252.8
Currimbhoy	250	do.	15	515
David	250	do.	Nil	862½
Dawn	250	do.	60	400
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	300
Emperor Edward	200	do.	65	715
Fazulbhoy	500	Mar-Sept.	70	981½
Framji Petit	240	May	150	1,400
Finlay Mills	1,000	April-Oct.	80	770
Gold Mohor	250	—	150	1,500
Globe	500	—	Nil	130
Hindustan	100	—	140	1,100
Hyderabad	1,000	April Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	180	832½
Indian Manufg.	1,000		180	800
Indo-China Mfg.	200	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	350
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	10	322½
Jacobs Tejmanig.	250	Mar. Sept.	Nil	145
Jaswaj Bahoo	1,000	April Oct.	40	400
Kesinoorchand	500	Mar. Sept.	Nil	1,330
Khandesh	1,000	Jan.-July	150	1,325
Khatau	1,000	June-Dec.	100	5,100
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	250	1,825
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Apr.	150	1,850
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apr.	125	3,065
Maduradas Mills	500		100	1,100
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	60	1,850
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,850
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil	200
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		600	4,600
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	25	400
New Great Eastern	200		30	457½
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	150	1,770
Pahamey	250	—	15	33⅓ xd.
Pearl	250	—	25	575
Phoenix	150	Mar.-Sept.	90	612½
Pinanot Mill	100	—	Nil	185
Premier	25	—	Nil	82½ prm
Preddaney	125	Jan.-July	Nil	220
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	April-Oct	50	580
Sassoon Silk	500	April	20	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	—	Nil	241½
Shahapore	1,000	do.	250	9 900
Simplex	250	June.-Dec	Nil	707½
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	80	2,900
Swan	250	Oct.	50	790
Swadeshi	502	Mar.-Oct	150	2,800
Tata G	500	—	Nil	1,425
Tata P	700	—	5½	425
Tuticorin Mill	400	—	6	300
Vishnu Cotton G	500	—	25	1,100
P	502	—	2	500
Western India	1,250	—	150	775
Zam Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10	600

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid	Last Div. Rs. p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers
	Rs		Rs	
Andhra Valley O 600	600	—	4%	1,050
Andhra Valley P 600	600	—	4%	730
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	4%	675
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	202½
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	125	August	—	4
Barsaragra	5	—	8%	8
Back Bay Bath	50	—	5	60 nom.
Bedhana Pile	75	—	12	100
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug	Nil	40
Brick and Tile	100	—	Nil	50
E. Burma T. Corporate	125	—	40	1,025
By. Burma T. Corporate New Issue Rs 25	125	—	Nil	377½
British Burma Petroleum	5	Mar.-Oct	As 4	25
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co. Ltd. C.	250	—	6	100
Big Ice Mfg.	250	—	16	2234
Bombay Flour Mill	50	—	2	25
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P	250	Jan.-Aug	100	2,300
Bandal Hydraulic Lime and Cement	250	Mar.-Sept. Oct.	125	400
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	—	2	52
Bombay & I. Ltd. Rs. 50	14	—	2	30
Bombay Electric Co.	100	April	25%	106
The Bombay Co.	15	—	3%	37
Chemical Co. Ltd.	12	—	1½	60
Indian Cement Co.	250	—	20	715
Kalai Cement	100	—	5	320
Kalai Cement	40	—	4½	1,100
Indian Cotton Co.	100	—	7½	160
Do. Q100	100	Dec.-July	7½	95 nom.
Do. P100	100	Dec.-July	7½	215
John Lazaris & Co.	100	Dec.-July	15	240
Jose's Eng. Co., Ltd.	25	Oct.	4%	110 xd
Kamp & Co.	100	July	20	150
Karmarkar Leather Mills	100	—	—	235
Rs. 75	200	—	Nil	140
Maganlal & Co.	100	July	3	100
McKennies Ltd.	100	—	80	300
Mansland Price Co.	100	—	—	90
Mauritius Price Co.	100	—	7	80
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	65	235
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30	530
Phillips & Co.	40	July	7½	43
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	50	360
Shivrajpur Hyd stn.	10	—	2	41
Sledar Carbone Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	25%	150
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	—	6	100
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	20%	150
Tata Iron&Steel Co. P	75	Sept.	9	230
Tata Iron Or (M) 150 Dft (L) 150	30	—	9%	1 16 2½
Tata Hydro Elec. C	150	Mar.-Sept	6%	125
Tata Hydro Elec. C	75	—	—	100
Tata Hydro Elec. C	400	—	—	400
Tata Hydro Elec. C	1,000	Jan.	6%	1,250
Tata Iron Fred (second)	1,000	Jan	1	1 015
Tata Hydro Deb con Fd	15	—	100	1 prm.
Thacker & Co.	1,000	April-Oct	5½	6% prm.
Tuticorin Co.	50	June	80%	325
Wallace Co.	50	—	5	300
Wadia Gin and Ice Co.	500	—	—	345 premium

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	67	450
Albert Kurnethee	1,000	Nov.	45	600
Bellary Dawn	275	Aug.	15	100
Bezwada City	500	Oct.	30	150
Fort	675	Nov.	50	850
Godavery Valley	100	—	6	45
Harvey and Sahiaty	500	July	10	600
Indian Cotton	100	Oct.	15	150
Jivaji Press	100	Aug.	15	105
Jumna Sing & P. Co. Ltd.	1,500	—	75	550
Kamala Press Co.	500	—	40	100
Mahamedpura Co.	100	—	20	150
Mahava	200	Oct.	Nil	105
Mansar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	105
New East Indian	1,500	Sept.	500	1,500
New National Co.	500	Nov.	70	500
Star Bazar	500	Oct.	50	250
Star Printg. & Pub. Co.	500	Oct.	50	700
Sind	500	Nov.	Nil	1,500
Sound City	500	Oct.	15	100
Vaishnav B. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	52

JAVA SUGAR.

WELTEVREDEN, Sept. 16.

In sugar market during past week the crop of 1919, was dull. The export business is troubled by low exchange rates. The market is quoting superior quality at 80½ guilders September.

Quality at 81 guilders October.
Quality at 81½ guilders November.
Quality at 82 guilders December.

ALL FREE ON BOARD.

Limits of producers are unchanged and no transactions are reported offer of exporters at one guilder below limits find no buyers.

MILL-STORES.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

The tone has been a quieter one in the week, with no important fluctuations in the quotations to buyers. All most all sundries have remained steady with fair demand.

HEALDS: Excepting 32 and 36 Counts, other Counts are quoted at nearly Re. 2 per 800 eyes. However, the eagerness which the merchants had to sell their stocks has subsided to a great extent, since, the market shows an upwards tendency. The quotations from England to importers are between 48 and 52 pence for C. I. F. delivery. The exchange to importers being highly favourable, the prices have been maintained. However, we do not see any immediate possibility of the prices going down, in view of the scarcity that is prevailing at present.

REEDS: General dullness, with little of animation. Demand slow. The quotations are easy, and varying between 4 to 5 annas.

BOBBINS ETC.: English as well as Japanese indenting firms are somewhat eager to canvass fresh business. The market for these loom as well as spinning sundries is not very active. Japanese slubbings, rovings have undergone great declension in prices.

QUOTATIONS: Healds—Re. 2; Reeds—4 to 5 annas; Roller-cloth 16 oz., Kenyon 5s. 8d.; Roller-cloth (other quality) Re. 4 to 5; Pickers (Lion) Rs. 65; Pickers No. 4 (country) Rs. 50 Picking Bands (Hairy English) Rs. 3; Shuttles 13½" (English) Rs. 30; Slubbings (Japanese) Re. 55 to 65; Warpers Re. 45 to 55.

COLOURS-MARKET.

(From a Correspondent.)

The market is steady after the rise which followed the Government press communique. Little anxiety on the part of the merchants has been evidenced to sell off their stocks. General tendency is to hold stocks for a longer time with a view to get fatter profits. Congo has freely changed hands between Rs. 6 to 7-8 per lb., according to strength and percentage. Several merchants appear to have run short of their stocks.

The quotations are as under.

Congo and red Re. 7 to Re. 7-8 per lb.
Auromine Re. 6 to Re. 7 per lb.
Methyl Violet Re. 10 to Re. 12 per lb.
Victoria Blue Re. 18 to Re. 20 per lb.
Melachite Green Re. 25 to Re. 30 per lb
Sulpher Black Re. 1 to Re. 2-4 per lb.
Bismark Brown Re. 4-8 per lb.
Cryeophinine Re. 6 per lb.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the Sea at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 22nd September, 1919, was 29.983 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.16 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

LEVER WATCH FREE.

Society of Chemical Industry in Basle

BASLE, SWITZERLAND.

Ciba and Cibanone Dyes

Powders	Pastes
Ciba Blue 2B	Cibanone Yellow R
Ciba Red G	Ciba Violet R
Ciba Grey G	Cibanone Green B
Cibanone Yellow R	Cibanone Olive B
Cibanone Brown B	Cibanone Orange R

Sole Representatives

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & COMPANY,

Chartered Bank Buildings,

ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League at 735, Girgaon Road, at 9-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Corporation at 3-45 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Public lecture by Mr. M. K. Vesavewalla, in English on "Laws of Higher Life" in the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 8-0 a.m.

CITY'S TOLL.

The total number of deaths registered in the City of Bombay on Monday was 118 as against 427 on the corresponding day of last year and 80 the year before last.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

A lecture in English on "The Fountain of Bliss," will be delivered by Pandit Taranath, at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, this evening, at 9 p.m. (S. T.). Prof. Kane, will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. M. K. Vesavewalla, will deliver a lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "Laws of Higher Life."

LADIES' BRANCH OF NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A discourse will be given by Mr. Mirza A. A. Karim on Emerson—His Life and Teachings, this evening, 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the residence of Mr. Rustum P. Talyarkhan, Hermitage, Pedder Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 8-0 a.m., to-morrow. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m. to-day.

SAGE OF SABARMATI.

CELEBRATION OF MR. GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY AT VARIOUS PLACES.

We have received messages from Surat, Baroda, Amraoti, Akola and various other places about the celebration of Mr. Gandhi's Golden Jubilee day. The day was most enthusiastically celebrated at every place, by men as well as women. A Swadeshi stores is to be shortly opened at Amraoti in celebration of the Day. Rs. 200 were collected at Surat for the purse fund.

We regret, on account of pressure on our space, we can not publish full accounts of the celebration.

CITY AND GUILDS EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the results of the City and Guilds Examinations held at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, in April and May, 1919:—

It may not be generally known that the papers for these examinations are sent out under seal from London and the answer books are returned and examined by the Examiners in England in common with those of candidates there.

Eight students of the Institute entered for the Cotton Spinning Examination and all were successful in Grade II. Six students of the Institute entered for the Cotton Weaving Examination of whom 3 viz. 1 in Plain and Fancy Weaving Grade II, 1 in Final Grade Sec. A, and 1 in Final Grade Sec. B, of Plain and Fancy Weaving. Eleven students of the Institute entered for the Electrical Engineering Examination of whom 8 were successful, viz., 4 in Grade II., Continuous Current, 3 in Grade II., Alternating Current and 1 in Final Grade. Six students of the Institute entered for the Motor Car Engineering Examination of whom 4 were successful, viz., 2 in Grade I., and 2 in Grade II. Thirteen students of the Institute entered for the examination of Principles of Lead Work of whom 9 were successful, viz., 8 in Grade II., and 1 in Grade Final. One student of the Institute entered for Silk Dyeing Examination Final Grade and passed. One student entered for the Wool Dyeing Examination Final Grade and passed. These results compare very favourably with the results obtained in England, the papers and conditions being the same in both cases.

The following is the list of successful candidates forwarded from the authorities in London:—

Vinayakrao alias Tatyasaheb Apte, Hari Ganesh Damle, Datatraya Govind Dhamankar, Malhari Ramachandra Bavle, Hiraji Nowroji Mistri, Bhaskar Anant Sohoni, Chunilal Shivabhai Patel, Ardeshir Eduljı Dastoor, V. S. Jagadesah Pillai, Khurshedji Byramji Palkhiwalla, Hormusji Dadabhai Kharas, Bhavanishanker Ganpat Haldipur, Jiwanji Rustomji Abookwalla, Pirojshaw Sorabji Engineer, Dorabsha Palonji Khapoliwala, P. M. Krishnasamier, Ali Hassan Kazmi, Vinayakrao alias Tatyasaheb Apte, Ishverlal Pranjiwandas Daftari, Hari Ganesh Damle, Dattatraya Govind Dhamankar, Malhari Ramchandra Bavle, Meghji Liladhar Udeshi, Chunilal Shivabhai Patel, Edulji Kavasji Vaid, Khurshedji Byramji Palkhiwalla, P. H. Krishnasamier, Cursedji Ardeshir Major, Gulam Momahed Khan, Lakshmana Rau Pamidi H., Narasinga Rao Chaoudhey, Venkatesh Vinayak Joshi, H. Sampathiengar, A. Seshagiri Rao, Syed Ahmed Hussain, Raghavendra Shrinivas Bidi, Ishverlal Pranjiwandas Daftaree, Samuel Aaron Ezekiel, Dahyabhai Kalidas Khatri, T. P. Balatenkata Subramania Gupta, Badruddin Tayabali, Dahyabhai Paragji Desai, William Orlando Donaghue, Devchand Popatlal Roy Sampat, V. S. Subauna Mudaliar, Jalbhay Maneckji Wadia, C. Srikanta Iyer, N. Krishnamoorthi, Pratapsingh Luxmidas Nanavati, Narotam Bhudarbhai Joshi, Narandas Bhavanidas Goradia, Ruttonshaw Edulji Madan, Abraham Gershone, Shavaksha Maneckji Bhathena, and Ruttansha Edulji Madan.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

RANGOON, Sept. 22.

The rice market was featureless except for speculation in the new crop at Rs. 335 for February and on words.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT POONA,

SECOND BIG MEETING: SECOND DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

The following are the horses left in for the Second Day's Second Big Meeting to be run on Wednesday, 24th September:—

(First race starts at 2-45 p.m.)

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Charcoal 9/0; Oros 8/10; William the Bean 8/6; Polyorama 8/6; Little Nan 8/5; Penny Pie 8/5; Calder Vale 8/1; Giacomi 7/10; Waynflete 7/10; Pastime 7/7; Black Kite 7/6; Cromdale 7/0; Baronvale 7/0.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Kinsale 9/7; Cyanite 9/7; Country Lad 9/5; Royal Band 9/5; Cherry and Black 8/4; Misri Lal 8/0; Zefus 7/1; Braga II 7/0.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 250. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Premiere 9/7; Symrex 9/3; Redspear 8/13; Fire Finch 8/9; Dorania 8/4; Dunskey 8/2; Cymar 8/0; Fine Trout 7/2; Stop Watch 7/2; Nerrissa 7/0.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Veiled Certainty 9/10; Gipsy's Advice 9/10; Kim III 9/5; Dorian 8/12; Stageland 8/10; Rosemorder 8/4; Decorum 8/1; Mintspear 7/12; Nice Gun 7/11; Japanese Pine 7/8; Sauntérer 7/6; Kit Grey Leg 6/10.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 3 lbs.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Anaiza 9/7; Dartmoor 9/5; Red Cross 9/4; Durban 9/1; Khundil 8/8; Zuheir 8/4; Defender 8/2; Porteullis 8/1; Ferry Boat 7/12; Rose Hill 7/11; Golshan 7/9; Quantity 7/9; Nizam-ul-Mulk 7/9; Tit Bits 7/9; Mentor 7/8; Black Hussar 7/1; Amir Aswad 6/12; Excelsior 6/12

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 5 lbs.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Cessation 9/3; Golshan 9/2; Hakum 9/0; Quantity 9/0; Good Morning 8/12; Amir Aswad 8/11; Mooltan 8/11; Red Prince 8/9; Black Ivory 8/5; Palermo 8/4; Paladin 8/3; Dandelion 8/0; Good Luck 7/13; Gold King 7/11; Angler 7/11; Argonaut 7/10; All Joy 7/8; Ajmer 7/4; Victor 7/0; Winning Post 7/0.

THE DHOND PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Innocence 9/5; Aladdin 8/12; Bhookhri 8/10; Warminster 8/8; Battleaxe 8/7; Najdi 8/5; Diamond King 8/4; Mechanic 8/3; Resident 8/2; Bayonet 8/1; Powder Puff 8/0; Ata Allah 7/13; Grey Stone 7/13; Marmora 7/12; Beadmaker 7/5.

CURRENCY OFFICE C. C. VS. MERCANTILE BANK C. C.

A cricket match was played between the Bombay Currency Office C. C. and the Mercantile Bank of India C. C. on Saturday, the 20th instant, at the Oval and resulted in a win for the Bombay Currency Office Cricket Club by 5 wickets and 17 runs. Scores:—

	Runs.
Bombay Currency Office C. C.	105
The Mercantile Bank C. C.	88

CRICKET IN POONA.

A cricket match was played on Saturday, the 13th instant, between the Twasta Kasar Cricket Club of Bombay and the P. Y. C. Hindoo Gymkhana of Poona on the Gymkhana ground and resulted in a win for the Twasta Kasar Cricket Club by 16 runs. Messrs. Pardesi of P. Y. C. Gymkhana and Mr. S. R. Godambe of Twasta Kasar C. C. bowled nicely capturing 6 and 5 wickets respectively with good analysis. Mr. Gupte of P. Y. C. Hindoo Gymkhana played a good game and scored 56 runs. Messrs. Wadeker R. Dandeker, B. Dandeker S. R. Godambe and B. Ganpat of Twasta Kasar C. C. were the chief contributors viz., 24, 22, 17, 17 and 15 runs respectively. The following are the scores:—

TWASTA KASAR CRICKET CLUB.

Mr. B. S. Dandeker, b S. M. Joshi, 17; Mr. S. A. Edeker (Capt.), st. b S. M. Joshi, 1; Mr. Krishananath, b Pardeshi, 6; Mr Ganpat B, b Pardeshi, 15; Mr. S. R. Godambe, b Pardeshi, 17; Mr. S. A. Edeker, b Pardeshi, 2; Mr. R. G. Dandeker, b Phatak, 22; Mr. J. B. Wadeker, b Pardeshi, 24; Mr. S. B. Shingre, not out, 8; Mr. W. M. Dandeker, c out b Pardeshi, 1; Mr. D. B. Samel, c out b Phatak, 2; Extras, 11. Total 126.

P. Y. C. HINDOO GYMKHANA.

Mr. Jadhav, b Godambe, 0; Mr. Gupte, out b B. A. Edeker, 56; Mr. D. B. Deodhar (Capt.), b Godambe, 4; Mr. S. M. Joshi c out b Krishnanath, 4; Mr. Pardeshi, b Godambe, 7; Mr. Phatak, b Krishanamath, 11; Mr. Sahastrabudhe, b Krishnanath, 2; Mr. Barve, not out, 0; Mr. Khadilker, b Godambe, 15; Mr. Jagtap, b Godambe, 3; Mr. Kirpeker Hurt, 0; Extras, 8. Total 110.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The third Bombay provincial educational conference will meet at Surat on 1st and 2nd November. Mr. C. M. Gandhi is elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and the Hon. Mr. Pranjpye, president of the conference.

A Karachi message says that the authorities of the Parsi Virbaiji School are contemplating to convert it into a High School, and that Mr. Fakirji Cowasji Dubash has sent to the Schools Committee, a sum of rupees one lakh, and a half, on certain conditions. A meeting coming off next Monday, will give consideration to this matter.

PROFITEERING IN RENT.

COURT'S STRICTURES ON RENT COLLECTOR'S HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which one Naginchand Baloobhoy prosecuted one Hassanali Kasamalli, a rent-collector for wrongfully restraining him (complainant) by locking and letting his dwelling room to others.

It appeared that the accused was the rent-collector of a house in Nikat Lane and the complainant had been a tenant in one of the rooms in that house for two years and a half. On the 4th instant the complainant paid the accused Rs. 14, that being the rent due by him for August 1919. Accused then asked him for the current month's rent in advance, but the complainant refused to comply with his demand. The complainant then went out at 1 p.m. after locking up his room and on his return at 4 p.m. found his room open and some strangers in it. He then looked for the accused and not finding him lodged a complaint with the police who too failed to trace the accused till the 10th idem.

The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to a month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

In sentencing the accused his Worship observed:

On the evidence, I have heard, I hold that the accused did open the complainant's room in his absence and put other tenants in his room and they denied him access in his room to which he had every right. I cannot close my eyes to the fact that house accommodation for poor people in Bombay is becoming increasingly difficult and therefore, landlords and their rent-collectors cannot be allowed to resort to high-handed methods in turning their poor tenants out and make room for others who are willing to submit to their exorbitant demand. This case is a most disgraceful illustration of a debased type of profiteering and calls for a very severe sentence. But I regret that the law only allows one month's simple imprisonment and a fine in cases of this kind.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVER.

FINED RS. 75.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Dyer charged one Munchershaw Shapurji Divecha, driver of motor-car No. 4751, belonging to his master M. V. Merchant, with driving the car rashly and negligently, so as to endanger human safety.

Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 22nd instant, at about 10-30 a.m., the accused was driving his master's car along Queen's Road towards the direction of Chawpatty, and when he came opposite the Marine Lines War Hospital, he went on the wrong side of the road, and collided with a private motor car, causing it much damage.

The accused stated that he was driving at a considerable slow speed and when he came near the Marine Lines War Hospital, he saw a motor lorry going ahead, and he blew his horn. The lorry driver then swerved towards his left and gave him (accused) room to pass through and as he came in line with the motor-lorry, the lorry-driver all at once swerved to his right. He then, to avoid a collision, with the lorry, moved his car towards his right and collided with the private car, which was coming from the opposite direction.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

A BEGGAR'S FATE.

At the Magazon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Baker, cahrged Kondiba Ravji, a Hindu beggar, with having returned to Bombay without any written permission from the Commissioner of Police, as required by a newly enacted rule in the Bombay City Police Act.

The facts of the case in brief were that the accused was deported from Bombay on the 16th of August, under an order from the Commissioner of Police, according to the new enactment. But on the 18th instant, he reappeared in Bombay and was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

A JUVENILE PICKPOCKET CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged one Jumma Mahomed, a young Mahomedan, aged about 18 years, with the theft of Rs. 200 in currency notes, from the pocket of one Gafur Jafar.

The complainant stated that on Monday, while he was going along the Hornby Road, the accused came from behind, gave him a push, and at the same time pulled out the purse from his pocket. He arrested the accused, with the notes in his hand and made him over to the police.

The accused pleaded "guilty", and was convicted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail.

A FATAL JUMP.

The Coroner held an inquest regarding the death of one Mahomed Esoof Abdul Hassan, aged about 26. The deceased, who was ill for the last ten days, was not right in his mind, and on last Friday night, he jumped out of his window and died on Monday, in the hospital. The doctor gave evidence that the deceased was suffering from influenzal pneumonia, and delirium. The jury returned a verdict of death from having jumped out of the window of his house.

INDEMNITY BILL.

TWO AMENDMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to-morrow, Sir William Vincent will move the following two amendments to the Indemnity Bill: (1) that in the preamble of the Bill for the words "it has been necessary for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order to resort to Martial Law" the words "Martial Law has been enforced" shall be substituted, and (2) that in clause 2 for the words "the commencement of this Act" the word "the 26th of August 1919" shall be substituted.

PROTEST FROM EAST KHANDESH.

(From a Correspondent.)

JALGAON, Sept. 22.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the East Khandesh District Association, was held, to-day, when a resolution, protesting against the Indemnity Bill, was passed.

INSANITARY CONDITION OF BUILDINGS.

BETWEEN MORVI ROAD AND MAHIM CREEK.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, regarding the insanitary condition of the area lying between Morvi Road and the Mahim Creek, and the Mahim Kapad Bazar and certain land immediately adjoining it, and making an official representation for the improvement of those areas. He said, there were several buildings, in the area specified, which are used for human habitation and are unfit for such use. "That the narrowness and the bad arrangements of the streets and the want of ventilation are injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the areas and the sites connected with such buildings, and the sanitary defects in the area cannot be effectually remedied otherwise, than by an improvement scheme for the rearrangement and reconstruction of the streets and buildings within such areas." The Corporation had resolved to make a representation to the Trust in regard to this matter on the 4th August last.

It was resolved to refer the matter to the Improvement Committee for report.

A CHECK TO LAND SPECULATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Everybody knows the plight of Bombay, from house famine and the ways of capricious and greedy landlords, who, by enhancing the rents of their buildings put up their value, and make gigantic profits by their sale. Very often three to four times their original cost and even more than that are got by them. An article in Bombay "Sanj Vartaman", dated 20th September, said that (1) a building at Colaba sold at two lakh rupees twenty years ago, was resold now at twenty-one lakh rupees, and (2) just a building worth seventy-five thousand rupees, was sold at seven lakhs of rupees.

In view of this, I venture to make the following suggestions to the Government for putting an end to these enormous extra profits to the landlords at the cost of their tenants, as well as to relieve the house famine to a great extent and also give the Government a good revenue.

(1) The Government should exact an extra profit tax of about 40 to 50 per cent. from the landlords, who sell their buildings at profits as stated above, and about 25 to 35 per cent., on sales that bring to the landlord double the cost of the estate.

(2) From this revenue, the Government should build suitable buildings on sanitary principles for the poor and middle classes at Parel, Dadar, or any other healthy site and even in suburbs with perhaps Municipal Vernacular schools amongst them to enhance education and also free medical help, if possible.—Yours, etc.,

KARSANDAS KESHAVJI.

Bombay, September 22.

SPECULATION IN WHEAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"A Broker" has timely brought the wheat speculation question, before the Government and the public. At a time, when people are undergoing unheard of agonies, because of the widespread famine and high prices, when patriots and the Government are doing their best to bring down prices, a few unscrupulous persons have entered into a private compact to corner wheat and raise up prices and pocket up this profit as soon as the 30th of September. Can there be a more disgraceful instance of profiteering than this? It is time for the Government to wake up and issue an instant warning to the people concerned.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, owes a duty not only to the Marwaris, but to the public at large, that on the due date it fixes a price, that is fair and just, and is a great deterrent to future speculators.—Yours, etc.,

"A MERCHANT."

Bombay, September 23.

VULCAN INSURANCE CO.

The Vulcan Insurance Ltd., the formation of which, under a strong Board of Directors with Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy as Chairman, we announced sometime ago, has been duly registered and arrangements are being made to commence business at an early date. The authorised capital of the Company is Rs. 3,00,00,000; and the subscribed capital Rs. 2,00,00,000. Of these Rs. 30,00,000 is to be called up. The Managing Agents are Messrs. J. C. Setalvad and Co., No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. For the present, the Company will do only fire and marine insurance and the rates and terms will be the same as those granted by other offices, members of the Bombay Fire Insurance and Marine Underwriters' Association.

NEW HINDI WEEKLY AT JUBBULPORE.

A message from Jubbulpore states that for the national Hindi weekly "Karmvir" to be started shortly, declarations for the press and the paper are taken. Pundit Makhanlalji will be the keeper of the press.

NOTICE AGAINST SATYAGRAHI LAWYERS.

The hearing of the notice calling upon the two Barristers and four Pleaders of Ahmedabad to shew cause why they should not be debarred for signing the Satyagraha pledge will be heard to-day at 11-30 before a Bench consisting of the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice, Sir John Heaton and Mr. Justice Kajiji.

FREE AND COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

THE EXPERIMENT IN BANDRA.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, president of the Bandra Municipality, has submitted to the District Collector, the administration report of the Municipality for the year 1918-19. The report says the total revenue of the Municipality rose from Rs. 1,79,437 to Rs. 2,57,172 showing an increase of Rs. 77,735.

Excluding items falling under the category of "Extraordinary and Debt," the ordinary revenue rose from Rs. 1,73,291 to Rs. 2,59,818 showing an increase of Rs. 66,527. This increase has been contributed by almost all heads except (i) toll which was abolished and (ii) free grant from Government towards Town Planning Scheme No. I which was a non-recurring factor.

With the rise in Municipal revenue there was a corresponding rise in Municipal expenditure. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,56,936 as against Rs. 1,97,735 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 59,201. The closing balance (Rs. 27,247) remained at nearly the same level as at the end of the preceding year (Rs. 27,011.)

The report states that the following are the Municipal wants:—

(1) A good and independent Water Supply. (2) Improvement in Street Lighting. (3) An efficient draining system. (4) Municipal store room and workshop. (5) A new Town Market and additional accommodation to existing one. (6) Fire Engine, Fire Brigade and free housing of lascars. (7) New School houses.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

This is the first Municipality which has applied for sanction of Government to the scheme of a Notification under Section 3 of Bombay Act I of 1918 declaring that Primary Education for both boys and girls shall be compulsory. As Government had not passed rules under Section 18 of the Act, the application of the Municipality was kept in abeyance by Government. The particulars required by the rules under Section 18 have since been supplied and the orders of Government are awaited. In the meanwhile the Municipality have made primary education free under the policy laid down in Government Press Note No. 1613 dated 27th June, 1918, and in order to meet the extra expenditure on this account, the house tax rate was raised from 5½ to 7 per cent., with effect from 1st July, 1918. It has also been resolved to set apart house tax revenue to the extent of two per cent. on valuation under proviso (b) to Section 51 of the Principal Act, and to make Primary Education Budget self-supporting. The normal budget for Primary Education is likely to remain at a level of Rs. 40,000. As the policy of Government is to pay half the actual cost in the succeeding year the Municipality have made a representation to Government for (a) full free grant for war allowance to teachers and (b) an advance of Rs. 7,500 free of interest to be recouped in five years.

The following is a summary of the progress made in primary education during the year under report:—

Three new primary schools were started out of the programme of five. They consist of one Urdu Girls' School, one ordinary girls' school, and a boys' school. The number of pupils rose from 880, to 1062, the number of boys having risen from 682 to 749 and that of girls from 198 to 253. Out of 749 boys there are 177 Mahomadans and 61 Mahars. Out of 283 girls 58 belong to the Mahomedan community and 2 to the depressed classes. A third year trained teacher of the Mahar Community and an assistant of the same community were employed in the depressed class school at Palli and thereby the school was placed in the most favourable position possible.

The future programme of extension of primary education is outlined as under:—

(a) To start four primary schools, one for Gujerati depressed class, one for the Urdu Girls, one for Gujerati children in the bazar, and one at Chimbai.

(b) To start two more night schools one for the Gujerati workmen and the other for those speaking Marathi.

(c) To introduce compulsory education from the 1st October, 1919, or from such other date as may be settled on receipt of Government orders under Section 3 of the Bombay Act I of 1918.

(d) To improve the efficiency of primary education by appointing drawing and music teachers.

(e) To increase adequately the staff of the existing schools with a view to decrease the average number of pupils per teacher among them.

(f) To set apart a sum of Rs. 1,500 for adequately equipping the schools with as far as possible the most approved methods of teaching.

The special feature of the development of Mahomedan education which is worthy of Note is the opening of a New Girls' School in Nowpada.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

MR. BIHARILAL asks why it is that meetings of public interest are not held in the Town Hall. More important than that, is his suggestion that there should be public meetings held to express thanks to the Hon. Pundit Malaviya for his unforgettable services at the present juncture.

A SOLICITOR'S CLERK describes the hardships to which the class to which he belongs are put as a result of scanty holidays and makes the reasonable suggestion that solicitors should as a body move the present Chief Justice to order the early closing of courts on Saturdays to enable clerks to have some leisure for themselves.

M. D. wants to know what books on Mill-Secretarial work can generally be considered excellent and where they can be had.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, 24th September, 1919.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian Enquiry Commission will cause deep disappointment among the people of that country. It is said that the theft of time is the art of Government and if that is so, the Commission has gained much by the delay of eight months which has intervened between the recent disturbances and the business of enquiry. The Commission is expected to combine the task of inquiring into the recent disturbances and reporting on the future Government of Egypt—a responsibility which should have been divided between two independent bodies. In the hands of a single commission one of the two investigations is likely to suffer and the probability is that with its eyes fixed on the future, the Commission will minimise the occurrences and the immediate causes which precipitated them. True, there were some political causes behind the discontent which was set ablaze by the indiscretion of the High Commissioner and the British Foreign Office, both of whom stood as an obstacle in the way of the Zaghlul mission. The Nationalist delegation which had the sympathy of the large bulk of the Egyptian peoples—both Mahomedans and Coptic Christians—was defeated in its attempt to get audience of the Peace Conference. The reason professed by the Foreign Office was that the delegation to London should not suffer the indignity of a refused hearing—a far-fetched plea of officious sympathy which exasperated the people. The allegation of high-handedness in the administration of Martial Law, mitigated subsequently by Lord Allenby, is not likely to receive the full attention of a Commission engaged in defining the political future of the country.

There have been the usual allegations of Bolshevik contact designed to obscure the blunderings of British political agents. In an exhaustive pro-official study of the disturbances published in the "Times" by a special correspondent, we see some of the wild theories eliminated. In his second article, the writer says:—

> In the first place, Egypt is not the home of lost causes, and it appears that the Young Turks have had nothing directly to do with the result. Nor have the Bolshevists, except in so far as Bolshevism may stand for some spirit which is in the air. There appears to be no serious evidence of any foreign propaganda, or any organization linking up the movement with other countries.

We are afraid that in apportioning the blame of the recent blood-stained muddle, the Commission might, through the distraction of the other incompatible reference, treat the blunderers with undeserved indulgence. Part of the mistake, whether of passive concurrence or of active support, belongs to the Foreign Office, but one of the members of the Commission which is packed with officials is a functionary of the Foreign Office. As for the second object of defining the future Government of Egypt, a more illiberal body could not be chosen. Even the more "moderate" section of Egyptians are anxious to have a liberal interpretation of the "protectorate." Lord Milner, who has always been a vehement Imperialist, will in all probability control the findings. There is, it will be noticed, no fixity of aim established regarding the evolution of responsible government in Egypt. The object and limits of political freedom are to be fixed by the Milner Commission. It is a company of civil and military officials with Mr. Spender added to it. Sir Rennell Rodd is an African expansionist who was connected with early attempts for the control of Egypt. From General Maxwell and General Thomas we need not expect any policy beyond that of Lord Milner. There is Mr. Spender, who is an orthodox Liberal, inclined to leave the tendencies of British Foreign policy, on the whole, unquestioned. Even if he were to recommend a generous policy in opposition to that associated with the Milner School of politics, his would be a feeble voice.

If there is not a liberal interpretation of the "protectorate" in the immediate future and the fixing of the policy of early emancipation, the future in Egypt will be dismal indeed. The writer in the "Times" explains the attitude of Egyptians which Britain could not flout. He says:—

> The talk, too, of eventual departure had died down, and, after a period of complete silence on the subject, official voices had been heard to say that British interests in Egypt were too vital to permit abandonment, and that our occupation must be permanently maintained. Egyptians as a whole, however, had never grasped the full import of this change. The Protectorate came as a shock to them. It seemed the banging and bolting of a door hitherto comfortably ajar.

We are afraid that the Milner Commission is not competent, politically and morally, to propose a policy of early liberation honourable alike to Britain and Egypt. And that is what is right and which the Egyptians want. The question of the disturbances and their provocation is likely to be outweighed by the problem of reforms and that is in hands which are not equal to the task of framing a liberal and acceptable policy in Egypt.

THE PRESS ACT.

The public who are complaining that the magistrates do not exercise their discretion properly when the question of exempting newspaper presses from depositing security under the Press Act, comes up before them, are, it would appear, labouring under a delusion. That very little "discretion" is left to the Magistrates under the mandate from the higher authorities will be evident from the official reply given to an interpellation on the point by the Hon. Rao Saheb Desai at the recent session of the local Council. Government stated that in a resolution, issued on August 7th, 1912, the following directions were given to the magistrates:—

> All district magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate are requested to note that under Sections 3(1) and 8(1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, it is incumbent on the Magistrate before who a declaration under Section 4 or Section 5 of Act XXV of 1867, is made to require security, unless for special reasons, which must be recorded, he considers it unnecessary. *Action should now be taken under sections 3 and 8 in all cases in which security has not already been taken or dispensed with for reasons duly recorded.*

Section 3 deals with the demand for security from keepers of presses and Section 8 with that from publishers of newspapers and between them both they embrace the whole printing world. The order distinctly laying down that action should be taken *in all cases* falling under these two Sections, leaves not only no loophole for any press or newspaper, however honourably conducted, but also very little, if any, discretion to the magistrate in the matter. It is no wonder, therefore, that under such a draconian mandate to the magistracy—for which we have to thank Lord Sydenham—the Bombay Presidency should be enjoying an unenviable notoriety as regards the maladministration of the Press Act. The long list of presses and newspapers penalised under the Act, which the Government have now published, shows how freely the executive have made use of the absolute powers vested in them under the Act.

Notes of the Day.

India and Afghanistan.

A document of importance, which the Government of India, for reasons best known to themselves, did not deem it essential to make known in India, in connection with the Indo-Afghan peace negotiations, was published in England in mail week, by the India Office. It is included in the despatch from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, on August 9, which followed on the signing of the peace and reads as follows:—

> Sir Hamilton Grant reports that after the signature of the Peace Treaty, he handed the Afghan delegate the following letter:—
>
> "You asked me for some further assurance that the Treaty of Peace now offered by the British Government contains nothing that interferes with the complete liberty of Afghanistan in external or internal matters. My friend, if you will read the Treaty of Peace with care you will see that there is in it no such interference with the liberty of Afghanistan.
>
> "You have informed me that the Government of Afghanistan is unwilling to renew the arrangement under which the late Ameer Habibullah Khan agreed to follow the advice of the Government of Great Britain, in matters affecting the external relations of Afghanistan, without reserve. I have therefore refrained from pressing this matter, of which the Treaty of Peace contains no mention.
>
> "By the said treaty and this letter, therefore, Afghanistan is left officially free and independent in its affairs both internal and external. Furthermore, all previous treaties have been cancelled by this."

Why the Indian public should have been deemed unworthy of being acquainted with so important a document at the time is difficult to understand, seeing that sooner or later it was bound to see the light of day.

President Wilson's Campaign.

President Wilson is on his campaign in the United States to secure ratification of the Peace Treaty. Faced with the Shantung problem and the alternative to the thwarting of Japan, he gave up all jugglery of words regarding the invalidity of secret covenants. We thought Japan was gradually yielding to American pressure when she said that if China would first sign the treaty, everything could be satisfactorily settled. China is left without a friend because "Britain and France could not honourably violate the secret treaties with Japan." Between the honour of supporting secret treaties and the duty of returning to China what even according to Japanese admission, is her own, President Wilson seemed squeezed into silence, but now with an effort of opportunism, he has come out like any other diplamat playing for safety. Touching the preponderant vote of the British Empire in the League, President Wilson answered the opponents of the treaty with refreshing candour. The British Empire has a large vote because the interests of enormously large populations are committed to the League of Nations. The American Republic has a hundred million citizens and India three hundred, and if there is any respect for human values to be maintained, surely those who happen to be materially stronger cannot ignore those whose conditions make for weakness.

Extreme Unreason.

The difficulty, which President Wilson is meeting with in securing the ratification of the Peace Treaty is not generally realised The following from Senator Knox's speech in the United States Foreign Relations Committee, which the "Times" characterises as "the most interesting part of Senator Knox's speech," will give some idea not only of the difficulty of President Wilson, but also of the violent and unreasoning character of much of the opposition to the Treaty:—

> I see no reason why we should be parties to imposing upon Germany a Treaty whose terms our negotiators say she will not be able to meet; a Treaty that robs our ancient friend, China, in a way disapproved of by our negotiators; a Treaty that lays the foundation for centuries of blood-letting, into which we should be drawn; a Treaty which, contrary to our own judgment, failed to fix the amount of the indemnity to be paid, leaving that vast question to the whim of the majority of the Commission on Reparations; a Treaty predicated upon the assertion that a stricken, helpless world requires our counsel to support it, but which leaves to the beneficiaries the decision as to the measure and character of the benefactions they are to receive; a treaty which, with ominous words, presages our involvment in the eruptions of the suppressed, volcanic world condition; a Treaty that would require us to underwrite all regional understandings between nations recognized by the League, most of which are based upon the oppression of weaker nations, many of which are as yet secret and undisclosed, and, when disclosed, might drive us to acts of injustice similar to that—which the President felt himself compelled to acquiesce in—in the case of Shantung.

"Sacred Trust for Civilisation!"

An important point as regards the legal position of the Mandatory Powers in the ex-German colonies, was elucidated recently by President Wilson in answer to a question in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Article 119 of the Peace Treaty with Germany, simply declares that "Germany renounces in favour of the principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions." But, according to President Wilson, this arrangement conveys no title to the Allied and Associated Powers, but merely entrusts the territory in question to their decision. "Germany's renunciation," said the President, "in favour of the principal Allied and Associated Powers of her right and title over her overseas possessions is meant simply to operate as vesting in those Powers the trusteeship with respect to their final disposition and government." He further stated that agreements regarding the disposition of these overseas possessions could only be provisional and would require the confirmation of the League of Nations. If this be the correct legal status of the candidates for mandates for the ex-German colonies, then the haste with which some of the Allied Governments have been partitioning among themselves the aliented German territories, in anticipation of confirmation of their claims by the League, seems rather unseemly. Where in all this do consultation of the wishes of the peoples to be governed and the holding of the territory as a "sacred trust for civilisation" come in, it is difficult to see.

Reflections on his own Handiwork.

Lord Curzon spoke in the grand style, the whole speech being vibrant with the egotism of a man who is accustomed to expound Imperial affairs in the first person, singular. He spoke of the Anglo-Persian Agreement almost in the same vein as in which God pronounced His own creation good. There was a touch of descriptive pageantry about it and we take it that when he drew upon the future, he spoke a little too categorically about things that are still in suspense. "In Mesopotamia we shall presently be her (Persia's) neighbour in the west." "The breaking of two great Empires, Russia and Turkey, has left a vacuum in this area which it will take a good deal of time and toil to fill with settled and orderly elements." All these references about vacua and dismemberment, vaguely gorgeous as they are, must be puzzling to people who expect that the Turkish Empire will, in justice, be given the opportunity of rehabilitating itself. Perhaps the Imperialism of Lord Curzon takes many things for granted and we should hesitate accepting every word of his banquet oration as bearing the imprimatur of the British Government.

Indians in East Africa.

Sir George Barnes' statement regarding the grievances of Indians in East Africa may be considered satisfactory so far as it discloses a welcome promptness on the part of the Government of India to press the Indian side of the case to the notice of the Secretary of State for India and of the Uganda Government. But the public in India is entitled to know the nature of the assurances and guarantees given by the East African Government to respect the trading and other civil rights of Indian merchants and settlers there, before it can fully be satisfied in this matter. We hope the Government of India will lose no time in securing such assurances and guarantees and making them known to our countrymen there, who are greatly exercised by the increasing aggressiveness of the white population. The Government of India have done well to emphasize the point that there can be no justification in a Crown Colony or Protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subject. There must be absolute equality of citizenship and any favouritism shown to a particular class or classes on grounds of colour or creed would be a flagrant abuse of the constitution. We would urge the Government of India to be more emphatic than they have been in their protest against the policy of segregation of white and coloured races. The dispossession of Indians hitherto settled on the High-Lands and their compulsory migration to the Low Lands, with a view to make place for whites—whether it be on pseudo-hygienic grounds or not—must be stopped. We expect the Government of India to be unbending in pressing the just claims of Indian settlers to immediate and full recognition.

Asiatic Seamen's Union

It is a welcome step that a large number of seamen of Bombay have taken in forming an association of their own called the Asiatic Seamen's Union. As will be noticed from the report of a police court case, which appeared in our columns the other day, the middlemen and other "employers" of labour on board ships, who have been enjoying a monopoly all these years of supplying labour to the ships, seem to be up in arms against the Union. Mr. Curry, the Shipping Master in Bombay, is reported to have admitted in evidence that he and the shipping broker had complained to the police about the newly-founded Asiatic Seamen's Union, but that the latter did not take any step against it. He also said that he did not "remember" if he had asked the police to hand-cuff the accused (one of the Union men), after his arrest. The evidence of Mr. Chichgar, the shipping broker, showed what an undesirable monopoly he and his family have been enjoying. He stated that ever since the enactment of the Merchant Shipping Act in Bombay, the members of his family have been exclusively supplying crews to the shipping. It was further proved in evidence that this broker, himself a middleman, employed another set of middlemen called runners, who too had to be propitiated before a new seaman could get himself engaged on a ship. Thus there are a double set of middlemen who control the destinies of these poorly paid men and it is no wonder that these middlemen should be moving heaven and earth to stifle the Seamen's Union, which has come into being as a direct result, as it were, of the present iniquitous system of recruitment. We are glad to find that the Union's cause triumphed over the machinations of the middlemen and some of the ship's officers. We hope the police will take no sides in this matter and leave the seamen to fight in peace with their employers in respect of whatever grievances—and they are many—from which they suffer.

Organisation of Indian Labour.

The proper organisation of Indian Labour with a view to putting an end to its exploitation by the employers for their own selfish ends will form one of the important tasks of the immediate future for all humane and patriotic individuals, who are anxious to see the industrial development of the country proceed on sound lines. The invitation extended to India to participate in the deliberations of the forthcoming International Labour Conference, is, by its very implication, an urgent call to Indian Labour to put its house in order. The great Trade Union Congress at Glasgow, by extending its hand of sympathy and instructing the Parliamentary Committee of British Labour to take steps to render financial assistance "to our fellow trade unionists in India", has emphasized the need of the labouring classes here bestirring themselves to form organisations of their own to improve their conditions and safeguard their interests. No doubt, they will need guidance, for some time yet, from classes, whose educational status, patriotism and sympathy for the latter would be of material service to them in their struggle for justice. At present there are a few workmen's unions in this country, especially in some of the larger cities, but even they will have to devise means to knit closer the bonds binding one another so that they may work in harmony, and make joint efforts to protect themselves, when their interests, as a whole, are overlooked or menaced.

The Call of Punjab.

We publish elsewhere the report of the relief work undertaken by the Seva Samiti of Allahabad, in the Punjab. The public of India, including that of the unhappy province, owes a debt of deep obligation to the Hon. Pandit Malaviya and Swami Shraddhanand for having courageously come forward to befriend the stricken population of the Punjab. The report tells us that, "the public life had almost been crushed and an atmosphere of terror and distrust pervaded the whole province", when the volunteers of the Samiti arrived on the scene and that they had considerable difficulty in convincing the affected parties of their *bona fides*. This feeling, however, is giving place to one of greater confidence and courage and the work of relief, therefore, is progressing satisfactorily. There is still plenty of scope and need for relief to be afforded at various places during the next few months, and the Samiti is appealing to the public for more funds. Two lakhs are asked for and it should not be difficult to subscribe this amount within a short time. Bombay City and the Presidency, which have done so much already, will not, we are sure, be slow to demonstrate their sympathy with the Punjab once more, especially when the need is so paramount. With the relief of distress, it is also essential that justice should be secured for all, including the humbles', who have wrongly been sent to jail. Not all of them can afford the cost of appeal to the Privy Council, and those who cannot do so must be helped.

EGYPTIAN ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

LORD MILNER AS CHAIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Sept. 23.

It is officially announced that the Commission of Enquiry into the recent riots in Egypt and the future Government of Egypt consists of Lord Milner, Chairman; Sir Rennell Rodd, General Sir John Maxwell, General Sir Owen Thomas, Mr. J. A. Spender, Editor of the "Westminster Gazette", and Mr. Hurst, legal adviser to the Foreign Office.

Lord Milner—Secretary of State for war since 1918.

Sir Rennell Rodd—Was Secretary of the negotiations at Cairo from 1894 to 1901. He was Secretary to the Embassy from 1901 to 1904, and also Envoy Extraordinary and Minister, Plenipotentiary to Sweden from 1904-1908. He is at present His Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Italy since 1908.

General Sir John Maxwell—Was lately Commander-in-Chief in Ireland in 1916. At present Commander-in-Chief, Northern Commands.

General Sir Owen Thomas—Tropical agricultural adviser, had served in the S. African War in 1900.

Mr. Cecil James Barrington Hurst—Has been in the Foreign Office since 1902.

600,000 NEW YORK STEEL WORKERS ON STRIKE.

THEIR DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

NEW YORK.—The national strike of 600,000 steel workers is announced to begin to-day. The demands include an eight-hour day and a six-day week.

2,84,000 MEN OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

NEW YORK.—The nationwide strike of steel-workers has begun. Varying response is reported in principal centres. Many mills continue to work with reduced staffs. The steelworkers' Secretary states that 284,000 men have struck, sixty thousand of whom are in Chicago and thirty-thousand in Cleveland. The companies claim that most of the strikers are non-Americans. The unionist workers of the Bethlehem Steel Company are not participating pending the conference of the company.

UNITED MINE-WORKERS' OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

CLEVELAND.—The united mine-workers have passed a resolution against striking in sympathy with steel-workers.

50,000 IRON-FOUNDERS ON STRIKE IN LONDON.

DEMAND FOR INCREASE IN WAGES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 23.

Fifty thousand iron-founders have struck demanding fifteen shillings weekly increase in wages.

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 23.

The strike of fifty thousand ironworkers, if it lasts even a few days, will affect several important Allied trades, especially engineering and shipbuilding. It is alleged that the ironworkers by striking have broken the agreement between the engineering employers and fifty-one engineering and ironworkers' trade unions under which it was agreed that changes of wages in these trades should be dealt with nationally. The other trade unions have observed the agreement loyally.

The ironworkers maintain that they acted constitutionally by giving three weeks' notice to terminate the agreement. On the contrary, the employers and others maintain that the agreement could not be constitutionally terminated in this manner. Several responsible labourites including Mr. Henderson opposed the strike and it is stated that many of the rank and file are lukewarm or even hostile.

MINERS IN LORRAINE DECIDE ON A STRIKE.

THEIR DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 23.

METZ.—The Miners in Lorraine have decided upon a general strike on the 22nd September demanding the minimum of eighteen francs daily and the recognition of the union.

PEACE IN CHINA.

THREATENED BREAKDOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS.

THE SOUTHERNERS' DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Sept. 23.

A telegram from Shanghai, dated the 18th September, says, the peace negotiations between the North and the South threaten to break down on the eve of the reopening. The Southerners decline to meet Wangitang, Chief of the Northern delegation, and insist upon Peking publishing all the agreements with Japan and a full statement of China's debts to Japan prior to the Conference.

VOLUNTEERS FOR FIUME.

ITALIAN DESTROYERS STOP EX-GERMAN LINER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 23.

ROME.—A telegram from Trieste says the Italian destroyers stopped the ex-German liner, Prinz von Hohenlohe with five hundred volunteers for D'Annunzio's force at Fiume.

BRITISH TROOPS FROM FIUME ARRIVE AT MULTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Sept. 23.

MALTA.—The British troops from Fiume have arrived here on the warships Ceres and Cardiff.

FRANCO-BELGIUM ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

PREFERENCE FOR BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept 23.

The French Minister of Industrial Reconstitution speaking in the Chamber to-day said, that good work had been done at Brussels by the Supreme Economic Council, and Franco-Belgium economic relations would now become closer than ever. France wished to reserve the regime of preference for Belgium. The port of Antwerp possessed great interest for the French. Although export of minerals from France had been prohibited, France wanted to make exception in favour of Belgium.

FIRST VICTORY OF MARNE.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION. IN PARIS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept 23.

There was crowded attendance at Trocadero, Paris, in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the first victory of the Marne. Among those present was General Manourk, who received a tremendous ovation. The Minister of Marine made a speech.

FRENCH TRADE PROBLEM.

STILL ACUTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept 23.

The French Trade problem remains acute. Prominent members of the Chambers of Commerce state that the interest of French manufacturers and traders is to import only machinery and raw materials. That will enable them to-morrow to export "articles de luxe", which constitute a great part of France's production.

GERMAN COMMERCE WITH BRITAIN.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

COLOGNE.—Mr. Knott, President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Germany, who interviewed Erzberger, Finance Minister, and Schmidt, Minister of Economics, with regard to the proposals to establish a clearing house in Berlin to control all exports from Germany to the British Empire and imports from Britain to Germany, states that the German Government has consented in principle to the British official controlling the licence department of the ministry of economics. Any unlicensed exports to Britain or imports from Britain will be confiscated. This is to prevent dumping Germany goods in Britain.

Germany, however, is at present unable to dump as stocks of manufactures in Germany are very small. Mr. Knott says the idea was that the German manufacturers should make offers to some central British organisation through the Berlin clearing house and only such offers, as accepted, would be allowed to leave Germany, therefore the supply would only meet the demand, and the idea of British control of the clearing house would be to see that exports did not exceed imports.

WILSON ON SHANTUNG SETTLEMENT.

ALLIES COULD NOT VIOLATE SECRET TREATIES.

REPUBLICAN INTEREST IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 23.

LOS ANGELES.—In a speech here President Wilson referring to the Shantung question said Britain and France could not honourably violate the secret treaties with Japan. The only way by which the case of Shantung could be bettered was to go to war against Britain, France and Japan and he asked whether those objecting to the Shantung settlement were ready to fight Britain, France and Japan in order to recover the province for China. He knew they were not ready; their interest in China was not to help China but to defeat the Peace Treaty. President Wilson concluded amid cheers by declaring that it was impossible for America now to desert her associates in the war.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON PEOPLE'S VOICE.

HIS ADDRESS AT LOS ANGELES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

LOS ANGELES.—President Wilson concluding a week's tour of the Pacific coast, addressed a monster meeting here at which thousands shouted the approval of the ratification of the League Covenant. Denying the allegation regarding the British Empire's preponderant vote in the League Assembly he named Canada, Australia and India and asked "Would you want to deprive millions of people of a voice in the debate?" The crowd shouted "No."

ALLEGED GERMAN TREATY WITH JAPAN.

A GERMEN PAPER'S DENIAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept 23.

The Havas Agency states:—The important German paper the "Politische Nachrichten" denies the assertion, that a secret treaty has been concluded between Germany and Japan.

GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

ARTICLE 61 NULL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

VERSAILLES.—Lersner on behalf of Germany has signed the protocol declaring Article 61 null.

BULGARIA HAS BEEN TREATED WITH KIND NESS.

FRENCH PAPERS' VIEW OF BULGARIAN PEACE TREATY.

PARIS, Sept. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Sept 23.

French papers generally point to all clauses of the treaty of peace with Bulgaria as bearing evidence of relative kindness with which Bulgaria has been treated. Serbia, Greece and Rumania will most probably be dissatisfied. Bulgaria, which confesses herself culpable and ready for reparations, wants to get away from the war greater and more powerful than she was before 1914.

GENERALD ENIKIN'S SUCCES

CAPTURE OF KURSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Sept. 23.

The War Office states that General Denikin is apparently within forty miles of Astrakhan. Strong Bolshevik cavalry supported by armoured cars has crossed the Khoper River forty miles north-east of its junction with the Don and heavy fighting is proceeding. The Don army is progressing along the Valuikiliski railway and has taken twelve-hundred prisoners and five guns in recent operations. General Denikin has gained another important success in the capture of the town of Kursk.

PASSAGES TO INDIA.

CONCESSIONS FOR CIVILIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 23.

In order to relieve the position as regards passages to India the India Office has decided to allow a number of civilians to travel on the steamer Dufferin which will shortly leave Southampton.

ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

WHAT HAPPENED IN VIENNA.

FOREIGN OFFICE AUTHORISE PUBLICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

COPENHAGEN.—The Vienna foreign office has authorised the publication of the official documents bearing on the origin of war. The documents show that the Potsdam war council in July 1914 was really held in Vienna and they include two unpublished cipher telegrams dated July 5th in which the Austrian ambassador in Berlin informed Count Berchtold of the result of the audience with the Kaiser and the conversations with Bethmann-Hollweg on the subject of the Austrian memorandum regarding Serbia. The Ambassador says the Kaiser empowered him to inform Archduke Francis Joseph that he could count on the full support of Germany in the action against Serbia, and it was the Kaiser's opinion that action should not be delayed as Russia was not ready. The Kaiser added that he would regret it if the present favourable moment were not seized.

Bethmann-Hollweg told the ambassador that Austria could reckon on the support of her ally and friend Germany. The Ambassador says he assumed himself in further conversation that Bethmann-Hollweg like the Kaiser regarded immediate action against Serbia as the best and the most radical solution of Austria's difficulties in the Balkans. These telegrams were discussed at the Austro-Hungarian ministerial council in Vienna on the 7th of July at which all thought that war was inevitable. Count Tisza alone striving to prevent it.

S. AFRICA'S LOW GRADE MINES.

GOVT. COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 23.

CAPETOWN.—The interim report of the Government Commission on the low grade mines points out that at present half of the Witwatersrand gold industry is working at a loss or at a profit of two shillings a ton or less. The Commission recommends greater co-operation between the mine managements and the employees, also temporary employment of the tropical African natives in view of the inadequacy of the present native labour.

TRAFFIC IN SOVEREIGNS FROM DELAGOA BAY.

STOPPED BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 23.

CAPETOWN.—A telegram from Johannesburg says the authorities have stopped the traffic in sovereigns, many thousands of which have been exported daily from the Delagoa Bay to India by the Greek and Indian speculators, resulting in the shortage of sovereigns in the Union.

PRESIDENT POINCARE TO VISIT ENGLAND.

INVITATION BY HIS MAJESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 23.

PARIS.—It is officially announced that King George has invited President Poincare to visit England in October.

KING OF BELGIUM LEAVES BRUSSELS.

COMING TOUR TO THE UNITED STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Sept. 23.

BRUSSELS.—The King and Queen of the Belgians and Prince Leopold have left Brussels for Ostend, where they will embark on the George Washington for the United States.

FIVE SINN FEIN PRESSES RENDERED UNWORKABLE.

FOR PUBLISHING PROSPECTUS OF NATIONAL LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 23.

DUBLIN.—Five chief Sinn Fein organs and transport workers' newspapers were suppressed yesterday by the force of the police and the military who rendered the presses unworkable. The suppression of the prospectus of the Sinn Fein national loan. It is believed that all the papers will be revived shortly under new names as the authorities are willing to return the essential parts of the presses which were seized.

WANTED A STATE BANK FOR INDIA.

MR. SARMA'S RESOLUTION REJECTED.

ELECTRIFICTION OF CALCUTTA SUBURBAN RAILWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir George Lowndes presiding.

At question time Mr. Crum asked with regard to the position of the subjects of the late enemy countries and their return to India "Will the Government be pleased to state, (a) for how long they are prepared to exclude Germans and subjects of other late enemy countries from India, (b) what steps they are taking regarding article 438 of the Peace Treaty (c) whether they are prepared to permanently exclude German missions from India and (d) what circumstances will guide them in making exceptions to repatriation of interned enemy subjects?"

Sir William Vincent in reply said (a) the Government of India are in correspondence with the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the admission into or exclusion from India of subjects of countries which are or have been at war with His Majesty. They hope to be in a position very soon to make a public announcement of their policy in this matter, (b) the properties and undertakings of all German missions in India including the Basel Mission Trading Company have been vested in the provincial custodians of enemy property. Boards of trustees have been formed and the properties and undertakings are being transferred from the custodians to the trustees in accordance with article 438 of the Peace Treaty, (c) the Government of India will act in accordance with any decision which may be arrived at by His Majesty's Government. His Majesty's Government have decided that missionary and other philanthropic societies or organizations of alien enemy nationality and their individual members of alien enemy nationality or birth, irrespective of their religious belief, cannot be readmitted to India for a period which may be defined hereafter, (d) the Government of India have decided that every German and Austrian at present in India is to be repatriated subject to exceptions only in cases where there are very special reasons for granting exemption from repatriation. Each case will be considered on its merits. Exemption might be granted on the ground that an indivudal was by birth a British subject, that he has married and brought up a family in India and had severed his connection with his own country or that he is a native of territory which has ceased to be German or Austrian territory as a result of the Peace Treaty. It is impossible to specify all the circumstances which the Government of India might think sufficient. In the United Kingdom in the case of Germans married to British born wives and deported to Germany the wives have been allowed to stay in England or follow their husbands to Germany as they preferred. In the the case of British born children of such parents the law does not authorise the deportation of British subjects, but it has been the practice in England to include the names of very young children in the mother's permit, when the children are of school age or over. Each case has been dealt with individually. In such cases the practice has been to make enquiries whether the children wished to go or stay and in the latter event whether there were relatives in England who could take care of them. The Government of India propose to be guided by the same principles in dealing with British born wives and children of Germans and Austrians who are interned in India and are to be repatriated."

Mr. Crum asked a supplementary question whether Government could say when they will be in a position to make a statement with regard to para (a). Sir William Vincent said the Government of India had sent a telegram to the Secretary of State on the subject.

Evasion of Indian Income-tax.

Mr. Crum asked (a) has the attention of Government been drawn to an announcement reported to have been made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on 17th July, regarding the apparent evasion of Indian incometax, (b) what steps are Government taking to improve the machinery of collection and to prevent evasion.

Mr. H. F. Howard said (a) yes, (b) the Government of India are fully aware of the importance of improving income-tax assessment and preventing evasion. Before the passing of the new Act they had put to local Governments (which, it should be remembered, are in charge of the administration of income-tax) the question whether the time had not come for the more general improvement of specially trained and whole-time income-tax establishments. The importance of tightening the administration has been generally recognised and though the diversity of conditions in the several provinces renders the application of any uniform system impracticable the majority of local Governments are, it is understood, taking up the suggestion and it may interest the Hon. Member to learn that recently in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon the income-tax establishments have been considerably strengthened. Special additions have also been made to the staff in the Punjab the United Provinces, and Madras, while certain improvements in the machinery have been introduced in the districts of Bengal. It is hoped that with this strengthening of the assessing staff a progressive improvement will be secured in the direction of enforcing liability to the tax where it is now being evaded. The Government of India also hope to obtain from Mr. Watkins, the expert in income-tax administration whose services have been kindly lent to them in connection with the Excess Profits Duty by the Board of Inland Revenue of the United Kingdom, useful advice in connection with the whole subject.

STATE BANK FOR INDIA.

After interpelations Mr. Sarma moved that a state bank on the lines suggested by Professor. Keynes in his annexture to the Report on Indian Currency be established in India at an early date.

In the course of his speech he said he wished the resolution had been moved by a gentleman connected with commerce. His only justification was the enormous importance of the subject. They had behind them the example of almost every European State, France, Germany, Russia, Belgium, Netherlands, Australia-Hungary, Italy, and Japan. They had also the example of the United States which had appointed a central federal board while decentralisation was secured by the establishment of 8 to 12 branch banks. They had considered the opinion of distinguished political economists like Professor Keynes who after collaboration with Sir Earnest Cable had recommended a formulated scheme for a state bank. They had considered the opinion of the desirability of the establishment of a central bank expressed so long ago as 1901 by the Government of India. They desired at the same time to record their deliberate opinion that it would be distinctly advisable to establish a central bank in India so as to relieve Government of the present heavy responsibilities and to secure the advantages arising from the control of a banking system of a solid and powerful central institution.

The Chamberlain Commission recommended the establishment as far back as 1914. He urged the appointment of a small expert body of officials and non-officials to enquire into the whole question. The need of development of the banking resource in the country had been brought forth prominently to the notice of the public and the Industrial Commission recommended the establishment of industrial banks working on approved lines with Government assistance and also recommended the appointment of an expert committee to consider what additional banking facilities were necessary for the initiation and the current finance of the industries and also what form of Government assistance or control would be required. They considered that establishment of industrial banks working on approved lines was of sufficient national importance to justify Government assistance, but he did not feel that he had sufficient material to enable him to formulate a definite scheme for industrial banks whether of provincial or Imperial scope. He therefore urged the appointment at the earliest possible date of an expert committee to consider what additional banking facilities were necessary for initial and current finance of industries.

Need for Development of Credit system.

The enormous growth of Government securities issued to secure the national debts of various countries were increasing. The immense development of the credit system of various civilized countries in the world with which India had to compete necessitated early development of the credit system of this country. European and other western nations had learnt by means of development of banking facilities to make one rupee really owned by the country go as far as four or five rupees and they could not afford to be primitive. He would only instance the enormous growth of banking of the United States to illustrate his point. Whereas in March, 1915, there were 8,490 banks, on the 1st July, 1919, there were 7,560 banks, the capital and surplus having been 819 as against 1,994 million dollars. The amount cleared in the London Bankers' Clearing House was 15,275 million dollars in 1916. The capital and reserve of the presidency banks was 735 lakhs and of the others 524 making an aggregate of about 1,259 with the total number of banks being 71 with 265 branches. They had Government treasuries, district and taluk, more than in about 1,770 localities. The need for development of gold standard reserve, paper currency and with the state behind it the benefits of the banking system needed hardly to be emphasised. The question was how to effect it.

Advantages of a Central Bank.

The advantages of the establishment of a central bank that are claimed for it might be briefly set out as follows:—That there would be enormous improvement of the increase in branches partially realised from Government balance till there is a deposit in central institutions, the moderation of fluctuation of bank rates to a normal high level, the introduction of re-discounting facilities, the obviation of expenses of the independent treasury system taking large sums of the money market, obviating the objection of holding large sums of loans for a short period in the London market, the facilitating and pushing on of further circulation of notes by increasing the

(Continued on page 10.)

NEW YORK LETTER.

PEACE TREATY—AND AFTER.

IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

We have received the following from the Indian Information Bureau, New York:—

America is now facing her post-war problems which are daily becoming more and more acute. While the treaty that she has signed is still being debated in the Senate and a majority of the Senators are in favour of reservations, numerous strikes for increased wages are being called and threatened daily. Added to these, is the problem of the high cost of living which is aggravated by the hoarding of food by profiteers.

The Treaty.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the leader of the Republican party, is fighting to have the United States make five reservations in the treaty before it is ratified by the Senate. These reservations are:

1. In Article 10. Congress retains the right to declare war and America does not guarantee the territorial integrity of the nations in the League.

2. Only subject to consent of Congress. will America take any active part in any emergency, that threatens the peace of the world or will she accept the League's right to declare war.

3. Monroe doctrine shall not be subject to interpretation or construction by the League Council.

4. America alone will determine her domestic questions, such as immigration. the tariff, and racial matters.

5. On the two years' withdrawal clause

The Republican party is not willing to accept President Wilson's argument of "compelling moral obligations" as a good reason for accepting the treaty as it stands now. Their insistence on making reservations is likely to delay ratification by the Senate considerably.

Strikes.

The most important strike, one that will have the most far-reaching effects, is the strike which the four Brotherhoods of the Railroad workers are threatening to call. Already several hundred thousand workers are on strike in several states all over the country. The Brotherhoods' demands are based on the theory that by operating the railroads democratically by a board of 15 members, in which labour, the operating officials, and the public should have equal representation, increased efficiency would be assured, enormous savings effected, rates reduced and a share of the surplus at the end of the year would be available for distribution among the earning force. Mr. Glenn E. Plumb has perfected a plan of public ownership of railroads and this plan is advocated by the Train Brotherhoods who have threatened that;

1. 1,500,000 organized railroad employees will strike on January 1, 1920 to compel the President to keep the roads under Government management.

2. A nation-wide strike of 140,000 trainmen will be called on October 1st if an increase in wages is not given, and

3. 450,000 shopmen will strike if an immediate wage increase is not made.

The "Big Four" of the railroad workers are the Brotherhoods of Railway Transport men, Locomotive Firemen, Engineers. and the Order of Railway Conductors.

The advocates of the Plumb Plan have not only threatened to call a general strike tying up the railroads but are also planning to carry the fight to the general election in 1920. They are raising a fund of 2,500,000 dollars, and they propose to ask the Republican as well as the Democratic party to make it a party issue, and in case these patiers fail to do so, a new labour movement which will enter into the political arena is being planned.

The Plumb Plan has been endorsed by 2,000,000 organized railroad men and the American Fedration of Labour which has instructed its executive committee to co-operate with the officers of the internationals in their efforts "for the public ownership and democracy in the control of the railroads." It has also been approved by a number of Farmer's organizations.

High cost of living.

The problem of the cost of living is a world-wide one. It was expected that peace would bring about a lowering of the prices which, however, are steadily rising. One of the reasons for the general unrest and the strikes is that wages have not kept pace with the increased cost of living. President Wilson in an address on August 8 before a joint session of the Congress summarized the situation as follows:

Causes: Present prices are not justified by any shortage of supply; some of the methods by which these prices are produced are illegal, some are criminal; labourers who strike for higher pay make matters worse by checking production; the free processes of supply and demand are not operating because the peace treaty has not been ratified.

In other words, food is being purposely hoarded by profiteers and the present condition is artificial and unnatural. Warehouses all over the country have been discovered full of food and of the every day necessities of life. Another charge that is being made is that vast amounts of food have been shipped to Europe. It is said that millions of pounds of food have been dumped into the ocean to keep up the price of commodities. Thousands of men are still in the army, men who would otherwise be engaged in production. The Federal Trade Commission in a report lays the high cost of living to excessive profits and has instituted suits against 5 big meat packers and a number of manufacturers of cement charging them with monopoly.

Remedies.

President Wilson suggests several remedies. They are:

The Peace Treaty should be ratified; the Lever war time food control bill should be extended to cover all necessaries of life and should be made permanent; penalties should be fixed for profiteering; a time limit should be put on cold storage; goods released from storage should bear the date of their receipt and the market price at that time; goods in interstate commerce should be marked with the price paid to the producer; corporations engaged in inter-state commerce should be licensed, competitive selling secured and unreasonable profits prevented; the bill, now pending which aims at fraudulent promoters, should be passed.

The President said that the Administration had adopted the following measures:—

Surplus army supplies were being sold to the public; profiteers were being prosecuted under the food control act and the Sherman anti-trust law; attempts were being made to stop food hoarding.

The practical steps that have been taken are these:—The price of sugar has been fixed at 11-; a quarter of a billion dollars worth of food purchased for the army during the war is now being sold at reduced rates; an enquiry into the cost of production is now being conducted by the Government; legislation to control prices and punish food hoarders is being considered; millions of tons of hoarded food have been discovered and will be confiscated if it is proved that it was being hoarded; cutting of the price of wheat and fixing a minimum is being suggested to the Government; the State and county Food Administrators are asked to form "Fair Price Committees," consisting of one retail grocer, one dry goods merchant, a representative of producers. of organized labour, of housewives and 2 or 3 representatives of the public, and in some cases, also a wholesale dealer.

Food Situation in other Countries.

Great Britain: The Government is spending 250,000,000 dollars, a year to keep the price of bread down and to fix the price of meat and sugar. In fact, 94 per cent. of food articles are under control, and a still wider control of prices and supplies is being recommended A drastic bill is being prepared to fight profiteers.

France: France's food problem is one of quantity rather than price and the Government is employing every means to import sufficient supplies. France fixes the price for current articles of food and drink. Every week normal prices for these are fixed and no retailer is allowed to charge more than 15 per cent. over the estimated cost. To her the high cost of living is an absolutely vital question. It has become the touchstone of politics, industry and finance and on its solution depends ruin or reconstruction, order or revolution.

Canada: A commission has been created to handle this year's grain crop.

Australia: Australia has a vast surplus of food and the Government has difficulty in keeping prices high enough to reward production.

Italy: Italy's bread supply alone costs the Government 400,000,000 dollars a year.

Japan: Press and public are urging the Government to place maximum prices on food and other necessities.

English news.

Strikes:—Ten thousand Yorkshire miners are on strike. In England the labour party now occupies a position of great power and the Triple Alliance of the organizations of railroadmen, miners, and transport workers is taking a vote on "direct action," which will practically mean a revolution there. Many strikes are yet unsettled and many are rising. In Liverpool a number of riots have occurred owing to the strikes of the policemen and the bakers. The city was without bread for a while due to the strike of the bakers.

The Lloyd George government is being accused by the Liberal press as being extravagant and likely to bring ruin on England.

"Before winter sets in there will be a terrible spasm of rage and despair among the peoples of Europe in which the final remains of civilization may be annihilated," was predicted by Arthur Henderson, the British Labour Leader at the opening session of the International Conference in Lucerne on August 3.

Miscellaneous news.

Persia:—In connection with the recent treaty between Persia and England, an interesting sidelight has been furnished by the U. S. Secretary of State Mr. Lansing that "the American delegates at Paris were unable to procure a hearing for the Persian representatives."

German Emigration:—German Government experts have estimated that 20 million Germans may emigrate during the next few years. In order to direct them along the lines of greatest benefit to Germany, German corporations have acquired large grants of land in Mexico, Argentina and Paraguay. These will be colonized with German emigrants "pledged to work for the Fatherland above personal interests." The corporations stand ready to pay the passage to these countries, to pay for a farm, to pay for machinery and even to set emigrating Germans up in a manufacturing business, provided they will sell their products only to Germany.

U. S.:—American exports and imports during fiscal year of 1919 amount to over dollars 10,000,000,000 (ten billions).

Exports dollars 7,225,084,257.

Imports dollars 3,095,876,582.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer was awarded six cents in a million dollar libel suit against the "Chicago Tribune" for calling him an anarchist.

A Bill for a three months' military training system for all boys of 19, presented to the United States Senate.

A "National Democratic Club" in New York refused to serve food to the heir to the Abyssinian throne, on a visit to the U. S. The reason given by the Club was that his Highness was "colored."

A number of riots occurred between the Negros and white Americans in Washington and Chicago in July. A number of negro men and women were killed in the riots and a few whites were also injured. Militia had to be called to preserve peace in both of these cities.

Commenting on these race riots, the People's Council of America, an organization of liberals and radicals, has passed several resolutions. One of these reads:

"We submit that, so long as the economic exploitation of the Negro continues, will there be a race problem; so long as force is used by our nation to right wrongs will the Negro feel justified in redressing his grievances by an appeal to violence: so long as one law and one standard obtains for the white man and another for the black, will race antagonism be fostered. The solution of the negro problem lies in economic and social justice for all and in the substitution of the golden rule for the rule of force, prejudice and discrimination.

India is receiving a great deal of attention from the American Press, the public and the Congress. In the Congress debates relating to the League of Nations Covenant, the case of India is often mentioned. Almost all the papers have given prominent place to Sir Rabindranath Tagore's letter to the Viceroy about his knighthood. One Rustom Rustomji has also circulated a letter drawing attention to the "Times of India's" comments on Tagore's letter. Similarly the "Manchester Guardian's" comments on the letter have also been widely reproduced.

The famine, the affairs of the Punjab, the judgments of the Martial Law Commissions are also receiving considerable attention.

PRESENT GRIEVANCES OF INDIA.

POONA CONGRESS COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS.

INDEMNITY BILL-"PREMATURE AND IMPOLITIC."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 22.

At a general meeting of the Poona District Congress Committee held on the 19th instant, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) The Poona District Congress Committee emphatically protests against the premature and impolitic introduction of the Indemnity Bill into the Imperial Legislative Council to legalise the actions of officers and others who were concerned in the administration of the Martial Law before the Committee of inquiry, appointed to inquire into those very actions, and to report thereon, and requests the Governor General-in-Council to withdraw the Bill which is almost unanimously opposed by Indians of all shades of political opinion in the country.

(2) The Poona District Congress Committee is of opinion that the appointment by the Government of India of the present Committee of Inquiry to inquire into the Punjab disturbances violates the elementary principles of justice inasmuch as the Government of India have closely identified themselves with the Punjab Government whose affairs are to be inquired into by that committee, and therefore holds that a Royal Commission should have been appointed to investigate into the disturbances in the Punjab and elsewhere. But if it is not now possible to substitute a Royal Commission in place of the Committee, the Poona District Congress Committee requests the Governor General-in-Council to appoint two more non-official Indians on the Committee of Inquiry and to give it the necessary powers to reduce or remit the sentences where necessary.

ARMY COMMITTEE—UNSATISFACTORY.

(3) The Poona District Congress Committee is of opinion that the Committee appointed to inquire into the administration and organisation of the Army in India, is unsatisfactorily constituted as no adequate provision is made on it for the due representation of Indian interests. It further enters its emphatic protest against the inclusion in it of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, whose methods of administration and pronounced hostility to Indian aspirations have created such an acute dissatisfaction in India and therefore requests the Government of India to remove him from the Committee. It further urges that the Army Committee should be enlarged by adding non-official representative Indians, and that its terms of reference should specifically included the question of the appointment of Indians upto 50 per cent. to the higher ranks of the Army in all its branches, and of keeping open all ranks to Indians without any distinction.

(4) The Poona District Congress Committee prays that the State Secretary for India and the Governor General-in-Council in India be pleased to insist that at least half the number of members to be appointed on the Commission to investigate the grievances of Indians in South Africa should be non-official Indians of South Africa, and that the operation of the Asiatic Landowing and Trading Act of 1919 be suspended pending the report of the Commission.

FIJI INDENTURES.

(5) The Poona District Congress Committee heartily supports the Government of India and the State Secretary for India in their insistance on releasing all the Indian labourers in Fiji from their indentures by the end of the present year.

(6) The Poona District Congress Committee entres its vigorous protest against the contemplated dismemberment of Turkey, whole-heartedly supports the Mahomedan feeling in that respect.

(7) The Poona District Congress Committee regrets to find that the Government of India has not paid due attention to the opinion of those oganised Labour Unions in India, who have expressed themselves in the matter of sending a representative to the International Labour Conference to be held at Washington.

LAHORE PRESENTS A PURSE TO MR. GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

On the occasion of the celebration of the 51st birthday of Mr. Gandhi, the people of Lahore presented him a purse containing Rs. 600. The money was contributed by people of all communitions and the purse was sent to Mr. Gandhi at Bombay.

WANTED A STATE BANK FOR INDIA.

(Continued from page 9.)

facilities for convertibility, the removal of the responsibility of Government officials for a variety of financial or semi-financial business, the command of financial business experts instead of civilian officers, a buffer between the Secretary of State and vexatious criticism, the introduction of increased stability with the Indian banking system, the development on sound lines of native joint stock banks, the increased branches leading to the development of co-operative banking, and the control of the bank rate.

Concluding, Mr. Sarma said in a very short time India would have some sort of federal form of Government and provincial administrations would exercise a large control in developing the banking system, and he urged for the adoption of the United States' model. The control of the state on banks should be on a larger scale.

Present arrangement defective

The Maharajah of Cossimbazar supporting said it seemed Government had not made up its mind yet. The present arrangement was defective and if a state bank was started it would enable Government to take over the interests of the community and the advanages to the people would be great.

Pundit Malaviya gave hearty support to the resolution and hoped the Government would soon declare its intention on the matter. He said once the Government decided that the huge balances in the presidency banks should not be left in its present form, the question at once arose what was going to happen to these balances. The establishment of a state bank would solve the difficulty. He hoped that the Government would see their way to express their intention of taking steps in the matter. There had been a large volume of opinion in support of the view. The history of banking in this country was still unsatisfactory. He referred to the appendix attached by him to the Industrial Commission's Report pointing thereby that he then urged the necessity of establishing a state bank as the one proposed by Mr. Sarma. He said it was high time to take up such a question and hoped that the proposal could be taken up honestly at an early date and disposed of in a right way. Considering the great changes which had come upon it, it could not be said to the credit of the Government that the banking system could not be improved. The industrial enterprises which were springing up in all directions required very great banking facilities; otherwise they would not prosper. The European concerns had great facilities in this direction which were lacking in case of the Indian. He hoped the country would not have to wait long.

Under Consideration.

Mr. Howard replying said this question had been ventilated for a long time and was discussed at length by the Industries Commission. The whole question was now under consideration and announcements were made at the Conference of the presidency banks and a solution of this question largely depended on the co-operation of three presidency banks among themselves. He kept an open mind as to the theoretical merits of a state as against a private bank and he recognised that a great deal had to be said about this. He maintained that if any start were to be made it should be in co-operation with the existing institutions. Mr. Howard next dealt with the question of the location of Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserve, the help given by the presidency to the internal trade by purchasing bills of exchange, and mentioned that of the twenty thousand shares of the Bank of Bombay about more than twelve thousand were held by Indians. He regretted he could not accept the resolution.

Resolution rejected.

Mr. Sarma replying to the debate said that in his opinion the establishment of a state bank would be a better arrangement than the amalgamation of the presidency banks. If the Government were prepared to consider the question in view of the opinion expressed in the Council he would withdraw the motion, otherwise he would press it on the Council. The resolution was put to the Council and rejected.

ELECTRIFICATION OF CALCUTTA SUBURBAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Crum's resolution for immediate consideration of electrification of suburban railways within 25 miles of Calcutta and improvement of passenger transport and terminal facilities was accepted. Sir George Barnes announced that during his next visit to Calcutta he would discuss the question with representatives of the railways, the Bengal Chamber and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

INDIAN MEMBER ON ARMY COMMISSION

Mr. Sinha's resolution for the appointment of an Indian member of the Council to the Indian Army Commission was accepted. General Sir Alfred Bingley announcing that the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the Governor-General had appointed Major Sir Malik Umar Hayat Khan on the Committee. Pundit Malaviya pointed out that considering the importance of the problem and the interests of Indians affected, it was not fair to appoint only one Indian on the Committee.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

AIR BOARD IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The establishment of an Air Board in India as an advisory commitee to the Commerce and Industry Department which deals with civil aviation has been sanctioned. Mr. A. H Parker, I.C.S., formerly of the R. A. F., will be secretary.

LATEST CABLES.

NAVY'S CELEBRATION OF PEACE.

MEMORABLE FUNCTION IN LONDON.

BEATTY ON EFFICIENCY OF BRITISH NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 23.

There was a memorable function at the Portsmouth Town Hall to-day when a number of Admirals and the lower deck dined in neighbourly fashion at the great naval reunion to celebrate the peace. The affair was entirely organised by the lower deck and four hundred guests sat down. The scintillating galaxy of Admirals and naval heroes was headed by Admiral Beatty whose car was pulled by the Olympic gun crew to the steps of the Town Hall where a wonderful, picturesque welcome was accorded him. Admiral Beatty headed the procession of guests amid strains of "Rule Britannia" and sat next to a petty officer.

A presentation was made to Admiral Beatty after the dinner who responding to the toast of his health referred to comradeship in the navy as one of the strongest units in its efficiency. Never had a great navy such a difficulty task giving so little opportunity for honour and glory. The world did not yet know all the navy's glorious deeds.

Admiral Beatty stirringly recalled some of the most brilliant exploits and the most glowing acts in the war in which sinking comrades had shown courage which was utterly invincible. In the era of economy which had now set in reductions were inevitable, but he hoped that they would carry with them justice and still afford adequate assurance for our overseas enterprises. Admiral Beatty stated that the navy's efficiency had never been greater than to-day. He hoped it would be found possible to devise means whereby the best brains from all ranks could be utilised in the highest position (Loud Cheers.).

REMINISCENCE OF BATTLE OF JUTALAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 23.

Referring to the unquenchable courage of the navy at the Portsmouth banquet Admiral Beatty mentioned that when his squadron passed the remnants of the Queen Mary and the Invincible at the battle of Jutland the survivors on board those ships took off and waved their shirts and cheered.

BRITISH TROOPS TO OCCUPY TRANS-DANUBIAN HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 23.

VIENNA, Sept. 20.—The news that Trans-Danubian Hungary will be occupied by British troops was received with enthusiasm in Budapest. There was a great pro-British demonstration at the Opera House, last night. General Gorton received an ovation and the orchestra played "God save the King" The Premier, Friedrich was received with hisses.

UNION JACK FLYING OVER KIEFF.

REACTION AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 23.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Warsaw has aeroplaned three hundred miles over the Ukrainian and Bolshevist armies and reached Kieff, whence he returned by aeroplane on Septmeber 18th. He found that General Denikin had been in secure possession of Kieff for a fortnight. The Bolshevists' defence of the City was suprisingly stubborn. Kieff for thirty-six hours preceding the recapture was doubly bombarded by Petlura and by the Bolsheviks who realising the impossibility of holding the City shelled it from twenty-seven monitors on the river. Petlura entered the City five hours before General Denikin. The latter issued an order recognising the Poles as the Allies, but refused to enter into a pact with Petlura considering him a traitor to Russia.

The correspondent says that Polish co-operation with General Denikin will establish a solid anti-Bolshevist front from Urals to the Baltic, and probably speedily terminate the chaos in the Ukraine.

The Bolshevist occupation was a terrible ordeal for Kieff. At least two or three thousand were executed. A thousand bodies were found in the operating theatre of the University. The correspondent was impressed by the bitter reaction against the Bolshevists on part of the inhabitants combined with the hatred of Germany and gratitude to Britain as the saviour of Russia. He says that besides the tricolour of the old Russian regime, no flag appears in Kieff except the Union Jack, which floats over a score of buildings.

CABLE ITEMS.

ROME.—The "Tempo's" Triest's correspondent says that a number of Jugo-Slavs threw a bomb in a street in Fiume. One person was killed and several injured.

The "Propolo Italia" publishes an appeal from D'Annunzio to open national subscription on behalf of Fiume.

FUTURE OF TURKEY.

THE SULTAN'S HOPE.

OPPOSITION TO GREEK OCCUPATION OF ANATOLIAN TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 23.

PARIS.—The Sultan in course of an interview by a Constantinople correspondent of the "Journal des Debats", dwelt on the state of unsettlement in Turkey owing to the non-conclusion of peace and hoped that negotiations would speedily be finished. He expressed strong opposition to the Greek occupation of the Anatolian towns.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK.

RESIGNS TITLE OF CHIEF RULER IN FAVOUR OF DENIKIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. midnight, Sept 23.

A Moscow wireless asserts that Admiral Koltchak has resigned the title of Chief Ruler in favour of General Denikin.

The "Daily Chronicle" leader says that time is ripening to adjust relations between Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin. It is unreasonable for the Denikin Government representing a large part of European Russia to be subordinate to the Siberian Government.

LITHUANIAN TPOOPS NEAR DVINSK.

REFUSAL TO NEGOTIATE WITH BOLSHEVISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 23.

BERNE.—The Lithuanian press bureau announces that Lithuanian troops are within three kilometres of Dvinsk. Lithuania has refused to negotiate with the Bolshevists unless the Allies and Latvia and Esthonia jointly negotiate.

GENERAL ETIENNE AT RIGA.

TO REPRESENT FRANCE IN NEGOTIATIONS FOR ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 23.

The "Daily News" learns from Paris that General Etienne ha arrived at Riga. It is reported that he will represent France in the negotiations for armistice between the Baltic states and the Bolsheviks.

MAGYARS AND GERMANS IN FIUME.

ASKED TO LEAVE IMMEDIATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 23.

The "Temps" learns from Geneva, that the Italian legion in Fiume has ordered the Croats, the Magyars and the Germans to leave immediately.

FATE OF MEMEL DISTRICT.

GERMANY'S NOTE TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 23.

BERLIN.—Germany is presenting a note to the Peace Conference, asking for speedy decision regarding the destiny of the Memel districts.

IRON FOUNDERS' STRIKE.

BLACK OUTLOOK IN MIDLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 23.

As a result of Ironfounders' strike, the outlook in Midlands is very black. It is expected that thirty-six thousand engineers in Leeds and sixteen thousand workers in Wolverhampton will be idle shortly. The strike has spread to Southampton shipyards.

CESSION OF ITALIAN CROWN PROPERTY.

BILL PASSED IN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Sept. 23.

ROME.—The Chamber has passed by 117 votes to 39 a Bill providing for the cession of the Crown property for national purposes. The Royal palaces which will be handed over, will be maintained as art monuments.

"PRACTISE A LITTLE INTROSPECTION!"

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S APPEAL TO GOVT. OF INDIA.

WHY A ROYAL COMMISSION IS NEEDED.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by the Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya, on the 12th instant, in the Council Chamber, on the Punjab affairs.

My Lord, I am indebted to your lordship for many things and have to thank you for many kind acts But throughout the period during which I have had the privilege of being known to you, I have never had occasion to be more thankful to you than when you did not allow me to substitute the resolution which I wanted to substitute for the one that stands on the paper. My Lord, Simla is one of the worst places that could be selected by the Government of India for its headquarters. Matters of the gravest importance are being dealt with by the Government of India, and we are so far removed from the places where the millions dwell that it is practically impossible for any man like me to know what the currents of public opinion in the country are, until perhaps it becomes too late. I gave notice of my intention to substitute a resolution which your Lordship very kindly disallowed, because in the solitude of Simla and with such support as I could find here, I thought it was best in the circumstances of the situation to substitute the resolution which I intended to substitute for the one which is on the paper. But from the communications which I have now received from my friends in the country and from the comments which have been published in the press, I find that had I done so I should have exposed myself to their condemnation, because, my Lord, there is one strong chorus of disapproval of the constitution of the proposed Committee, and there is one strong desire that not a Committee but a Commission should be appointed to enquire into the occurrences in the Punjab. When a gentleman of the position, the weight and experience of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, once a Chief Justice of Bombay and of Indore, a gentleman known for his moderate views, also says that a Royal Commission should be appointed, when he too expresses dissatisfaction with the constitution of the Committee which has been announced, I submit, my Lord, that a strong case is made out for a reconsideration of the matter. The press, the Indian press, is almost unanimous in expressing its disapproval of the constitution of the Committee. I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by reading many opinions, because I have to say much, I would invite Your Lordship's attention, and the attention of the Government, to what the "Tribune", the "Bengalee" the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Hindu", the "Independent", the "Leader" and several other papers have said. That being so, my Lord, I find that I was mistaken in trying to substitute the resolution which I wanted to substitute for the one before in the Council. I am thankful also to find that I was mistaken, because the Hon. the Home Member said in one of his answers yesterday that the Government of India is going to appoint a Committee, and I take it therefore that the Committee has not yet been appointed, and that this is just the time when my resolution should come up before Your Excellency's Government for reconsideration.

Too Sacred and too Serious.

Now, my Lord, before proceeding further, I wish to say that the subject matter of my resolution requires calm consideration, and I wish every one will approach it in a solemn spirit of responsibility. The matter is too sacred, far too serious, to permit of any party or racial considerations to be brought in. And here I may say once more that there is no man living who can feel more deeply sorry than I do for the loss of Mr. Stewart of the National Bank at Amritsar and of other Europeans who were killed there. In talking about the unhappy incidents of Amritsar to friends in Bombay, Poona and Calcutta I have everywhere expressed deep sorrow that a gentleman so popular as Mr. Stewart who was in Amritsar should have been laid low by the hand of some person in a fit of wickedness. My Lord, six other Europeans lost their lives in these disturbances, and I grieve for every one of them. I should be ashamed, I should not be worthy of my religion, if I made my distinction between a European and an Indian where human life was concerned. When the Hon. the Home Member referred to the case of Miss Sherwood, he forgot that there were many of us Indians who felt the same grief at the ill treatment offered to her as we would have felt if similar ill-treatment had been offered to our own dear sister or mother. But that should not lead any one of us to overlook or minimise the wrongs done to Indians. I ask every Anglo-Indian friend, I ask every Anglo-Indian brother and sister, to approach the question in a solemn spirit, and I am sure that when the facts are known, there will not be a single Anglo-Indian man or woman in India, nay I go further and say, there will not be a man or woman in the British Empire, who will not feel sorry for the grave wrongs done to Indians, and who would not be in sympathy with the object of my resolution and the proposals which I lay before Government to ensure that there shall be an impartial inquiry into what has happened. My Lord, I had no wish to enter here into the details of the harrowing tale of what has happened. I little expected that the Hon. the Home Member, himself a previous Judge of the High Court, would import into the discussion of my resolution irrelevant matters of detail which I had clearly stated ought to be kept out of it.

300 lives lost at Jallianwala.

I have explained that I did not think it fit to go into details because the Government of India has recognised the need and importance of an enquiry. But the speech which the Hon. Home Member has made compels me, in order that no body should be under a misapprehension, to tell Your Lordship and this Council, and through this Council and the Empire, that at least 300 and odd human lives were destroyed in the Jallianwala Bagh under circumstances which will not bear examination when the facts are known. I hold in my hand letters telling me of the deaths of numerous innocent boys who were killed in the Jallianwala Bagh. One of these boys was Abdul Karim, aged 16 years, who passed the last Matriculation examination in the first division and whose result was published after his death. He was shot in three places on his thigh, his chest and his head and expired instantaneously there. I hold in my hand a photograph of another boy named Madan Mohan aged 13, son of Dr. Manirem, Dentist, who was shot in the head and died instantaneously. My Lord, let me read this letter from the bereaved father which he addressed to the Health Officer, Amritsar, he says:—

"As desired in the official notification, I give below a brief account of the tragic death of my son Madan Mohan which occurred in Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April last. The delay in submitting this information is due to my absence from Amritsar to Mussoorie hills.

"Jallianwala Bagh is at a distance of about three minutes' walk and is the only open place near my house which is opposite to Clock Tower. My son Madan Mohan, aged about 13 years (born on 27th Baisakh, 1962), along with his playmates, used to visit this open square for play almost daily. On 13th April last he went there as usual and met his tragic end, having been shot on the head which fractured his skull, he bled and died instantaneously. I with eight or nine others had to search for about half an hour till I could pick up his corpse as it was mixed up with hundreds of dead bodies lying in heaps there, who met their respective ends under circumstances well known. This is how my innocent child of innocent age was murdered by those who allege they acted in the name of Justice, Law and Order, but behaved in a grossly unBritish manner."

My Lord, I could mention many other equally distressing sad cases. I have been twice to the Jallianwala Bagh. The walls around it still speak of the murders that were committed there, of the volleys of service bullets that were fired at the people who were assembled at a meeting, who had no arms, and showed no signs of any intention to fight against any one, but were sitting down to hear a lecture. According to the official statement made yesterday, 300 of such men were massacred there. Perhaps when the enquiry proceeds further, it will be found that the popular estimate that over 1,000 were killed, is nearer the truth.

Wanted Impartial Investigation.

Now my Lord, I want the Government to realise the intensity of the feelings of Indians,—and I should say they should be the feelings of every human man and woman,—in regard to these horrid occurrences. I impute no blame here to any individual. I have avoided trying to apportion blame. I deplore the event. Whether it was a British officer who was guilty of this massacre of innocents or any Indian, it is to me a matter of equal sadness and sorrow. It can give me no pleasure to think that any British fellow-subject of mine should have been led by those who were in power, or by his own ignorance or error to commit any such foul deeds as the people say, have been committed. But I do think, my Lord, that the facts, which have been stated, are grave enough to call for a most impartial and most searching enquiry on the part of His Majesty's Government. I do not know of any events, since the advent of British Rule in India more melancholy, more calculated to distress man than these events of Amritsar, and I therefore say that it is the duty of Government to institute an independent enquiry which will bring out all the real facts. When the facts have been found, I have no doubt that my British fellow-subjects, like any other decent people, will call for justice, not with any desire for vengeance, but with the desire that the calls of humanity should be met, the calls of justice should be satisfied. I regret to say that in his attempt to minimise the value of the proposal I have put forward that the enquiry should be by a Royal Commission, the Home Member understated the facts. He showed that he does not yet realise the enormity of the evil that has been wrought; that he does not yet feel that, holding the office of the Home Member, he ought to stand forward to plead for justice in the case of every single subject of His Majesty, who met with death in these tragic times in the Punjab.

Need for a Royal Commission.

My Lord, if we ask for a Royal Commission, it is not out of any disrespect to your Excellency or to any member of your Excellency's Government. I shall be sorry if any word which I utter should indicate the smallest disrespect to any member of the Government. But, my Lord, what are the facts? I ask the Government to look at them in a calm dispassionate manner. Mr. Sinha has referred to some of them. You have to deal with public opinion, and the public feel, by reason of the acts committed, during the last few months, that the Government of India having been closely indentified with the policy pursued in the Punjab, it ought not, in fairness, in propriety to deal with the report which will be submitted by the Committee of Enquiry into the Punjab affairs. My Lord, if the Government of India will appoint this Committee, that fact will no doubt lead naturally to the conclusion that the report should come to the Government of India. I quite agree with the hon. member there. But it is exactly because it is desired that the report should not be dealt with by the Government of India, that it is urged that the Government of India should not appoint the Committee. I quite agree with the Hon. Home Member that if the Government of India, that is why, holding the view I hold, I have urged in my resolution that the Governor-General in Council should request His Majesty's Government to appoint a Commission. I did not use the word "Royal" before "Commission", because I thought it would be understood by everybody familiar with the work of the Government here and in England that, when I said that His Majesty's Government should appoint a Commission, it meant a Royal Commission. Now my Lord, Commissions and Committees are appointed with a certain purpose. When there was a great outcry about nationalisation in England in March, 1919, and a Commission was to be appointed, "The New States' man", speaking up its Report, said:—

"And, human nature being as it is, the character of that Report depends, almost entirely, on the way in which the Commission is constituted, on which Mr. Lloyd George's final decision will not be known until this article is in the press. The Prime Minister has, therefore, in this matter, during these very days, the gravest of responsibilities. He can appoint members, whom the public will accept as quite a good choice, from whom he can confidently expect one report; or he may choose other members, equally acceptable to the public, from whom he will expect another report. What is vital is to get a report that will prevent the strike. Which report is Mr. Lloyd George selecting the members for?"

It is vital here to get a report which will state the truth in regard to the occurrences in the Punjab.

Subject of enquiry.

Now my Lord, if the Government of India are going to appoint the Committee, naturally the public ask what has the Committee to enquire into? Obviously it has to begin with enquiring into the truth or otherwise of the declaration of open rebellion in Lahore. That was not an act of the local Government, that was an act of your Excellency's Government and thereafter all that followed—the establishment of Martial Law and its maintenance in spite of the protests of the press and the public—is all what the Government of India are responsible for, with which they have been closely, sadly too closely, identified. My Lord, your Lordship has desired that a reference should not be made to the reason for the resignation of Sir Sankaran Nair; but when I referred to it the other day I mentioned that the reason for it had got into the papers; and to-day I have got in my hand the Debates of the House of Commons which show that a question was put about it by Colonel Wedgewood, in answer to which Mr. Montagu said—"I have no official information, but understand that Sir Sankaran Nair resigned because he differed from his colleagues on the question of continuing martial law in the Punjab." Now, my Lord, it is no good running away from facts.

"Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

If the Government of India or the Governor-General in Council declared that there was open rebellion in Lahore and Amritsar, if the Governor-General in Council gave his authority for the establishment of martial law in Lahore, Amritsar and other places, if the Governor-General in Council maintained martial law when there were protests from all quarters that it should be ended, if the Governor-General in Council, on the protest of a colleague that martial law should cease in the Punjab, accepted his resignation and allowed martial law to continue in the Punjab, then my Lord you ought to pardon those who think and say that the Government of India is too closely identified with the policy pursued in the Punjab to take an impartial view, of the matters with which the Committee will have to deal, though their bias may will be unconscious.

"Practise a little introspection."

My Lord, lastly, there is Your Excellency's speech of the 3rd of September. I speak with respect, but I beg Your Lordship and the Government to practise a little introspection on a solemn occasion like this and to reflect whether those who are urging, respectfully urging, that the Committee should report to Your Excellency's Government are wrong when they find that even in that speech Your Lordship showed a very firm attitude in support of what has been done. These are the reasons, my Lord, which have led the public to ask that the Government of India should not appoint the Committee of Enquiry, these are the reasons which justify my resolution in asking Your Excellency's Government to ask His Majesty's Government to appoint a Commission. The Hon. the Home Member tries to meet me by saying that the Secretary of State has been consulted. "It is in consultation with him", said he, "that the Committee is going to be appointed." My Lord, I do not want the Committee to be appointed in consultation with the Secretary of State. I want the Committee to be appointed by him, in order that the report should go to him and therefore be laid at His Majesty's feet.

Constitution of the Committee.

My Lord, I will now come to the question of the constitution of the Committee. I beg Your Excellency to consider whether public opinion is not justified in expressing disapproval of its constitution. I fear, my Lord, I am exceeding my time. If Your Lordship will in view of the peculiar circumstances permit me to go on, I will.

His Excellency the Viceroy:—I have no wish to stop the Hon. Member, but I think that five minutes ought to see the end of his speech. He has already exceeded his time.

The Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya:—Thank you, my Lord, the constitution of the Committee is open to exception. As I said on the first occasion, I do not make the smallest insinuation against the impartiality of any Member of the Committee, but not knowing some of the gentlemen who have been nominated the public are sceptical about them. And I am bound to place the public view before this Council and the Government. My Lord, I hope the Hon. Mr. Rice will absolutely excuse me if I refer to him by name. The objection is not raised against him in his personal capacity. The objection is that an additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department should be appointed by the Govt. of India to a Committee of Inquiry which is to enquire into matters with which the Government of India is identified. I refer to it to show that the Government themselves are to blame for the criticism which is being hurled at the constitution of the Committee. It was the duty of the Government to propose on such an occasion names which would have been above criticism and if I may do so even now, the Commission which I would suggest should be one consisting of Lord Haldane, Viscount Esher and Sir Lawrence Jenkins, or one consisting of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, an ex-secretary of State for India, and Lord Hardinge and Lord Curzon, ex-Governor-General of India. My Lord, I suggest such a Commission as it will command confidence all round. Speaking of Lord Hardinge, I am reminded as one speaker has already said that he passed through more strenous times in India than any predecessor of his had known and let us hope any successor will know. He very narrowly escaped death at the hands of a villain, and yet, my Lord, the first thing he uttered to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson when he saw him after the bomb had struck and I heard it from Sir Guy's lips was—"no change of policy, Wilson;" and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replied "No change of policy, Your Excellency's. Martial Law was not then declared and people were not subjected to any of the troubles and indignities they have had to suffer in the Punjab, Lord Hardinge knew the people, he loved them and I could not suggest a better name for the Commission when I suggest Mr. Austin Chamberlain. We have not had the honour of welcoming him to India, but we have faith in him as an English gentleman that he will do the right thing if he presided over the Commission. And I name Lord Curzon because I have confidence that if Lord Curzon came out and inquired into all that happened he would not spare the wrong-doers and the public would be satisfied with his verdict. I place before the Government the option of one of these two committees I do not ask for the inclusion of a single Indian name, and I am sure that if it were necessary a hundred platforms would support my view and make it clear that the public will be quite satisfied if we had a Commission of the kind I have suggested.

Put one more Indian on the Committee.

But, my Lord, if you will not have a Commission of that kind, then you must recognise the justice of putting on the proposed Committee at least one more Indian, not a safe man whose view will not come into conflict with the views of the Government, but a gentleman who enjoys the confidence of the public, and who may be supposed to represent the opposition. "Ditcher" writing in "Capital" has done me the honour of suggesting that I should be placed on the Committee. My Lord, I suggest a better name. I know many facts about the occurrences in the Punjab. I venture to think that I know more facts about these distressing events than probably any member of the Government either of the Government or the Government of the Punjab does; but there is one gentleman who knows more about them and that is my esteemed friend the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru, Advocate of the Allahabad High Court. He has, my Lord, at the sacrifice of a fee of a thousand rupees a day, laboured for many days in the Punjab sifting out facts, and gathering evidence. He is in possession of a volume of facts which will be of great help to the Committee. I suggest that as Mr. Montagu appointed Lord Sydenham to the Joint Committee, so your Excellency's Government may appoint Pandit Motilal Nehru, a clear-headed advocate and a sound lawyer, as a member of the Committee. If he is not acceptable, then I would suggest that Justice Sir Abdul Rahim may be so appointed. My Lord, these are suggestions for improving the constitution of the Committee, which I hope the Government will consider.

I will now deal with the remarks:—

H. E. the Viceroy: The hon. member has been speaking already five minutes over the allotted time and I think that he ought to observe the rules.

The Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya: May I have a few minutes more?

H. E. the Viceroy: I gave the hon. member five minutes, and those five minutes are already up.

The Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya: Would your Lordship kindly allow me a few minutes more?

H. E. the Viceroy: How many minutes more?

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya: Five, if you please, my Lord.

H. E. the Viceroy: I will give you five minutes

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya: Thank you, my Lord. I just want to advert to a few other remarks which have fallen from some hon. members in the course of the debate. I will first refer to what Sir Umar Hayat Khan said. He expressed almost a resentment that some of us from outside the Punjab should have gone to that province. I think he will not find anybody in the Punjab to support that view. If he went there, my Lord, I think he would find that the work of the Seva Samiti and the work of Pandit Motilal Nehru and myself has met with the hearty appreciation of a vast body of our fellowmen; he would find that three hundred and odd families of those who had either been killed or who had otherwise suffered or been deprived of liberty were being relieved by the agency of the Seva Samiti, of which I have the honour to be the President and Pandit Motilal Nehru the Vice-President. He would also find that we have helped many persons to have their appeals filed before the Privy Council. I should have not referred to these matters, were it not that I think it regrettable that while the hon. member should himself not have rendered any assistance to the people of the Punjab in their distress, he should yet make it a grievance that some people from outside the province went there to render such assistance. We do not regard ourselves as outsider. We consider every countryman of our wherever he may be as a countryman.

No racial feeling in the matter.

Then, my Lord, with regard to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Crum, I would say this that we have absolutely no racial feeling in this matter. I desire and expect that Anglo-Indians and Indians should co-operate in this matter to find out the truth, and I support the suggestion he made that it should be an instruction to the Committee that they should recommend what reparation should be made to those or their relations who suffered during these tragic disturbances. As regards his suggestion that there should be an Anglo-Indian member added to the Committee; I have not the least objection to it either. But, my Lord, I do take exception to what he said regarding an assurance being given to the scattered European community that it shall be safeguarded in future. My Lord, the community as a whole, Indian and European, has to be safeguarded in future. The reason why these five Europeans met with their untimely end, will probably be known when the Committee of Inquiry will report; it will probably be found that the Indians were not absolutely to blame, but that provocation had been given to them, which led to the unfortunate deplorable, detestable crimes which some of them committed. Before these crimes were committed, some Indian lives had been destroyed by the firing that took place at the railway bridge at Amritsar. The Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar deposed in one of the cases which was tried by one of the Martial Law Commissions, that he had found no evidence to show that any excesses had been committed by the mob before the firing took place.

Lastly, my Lord, I wish to say a few words about the remarks of his Honour Sir Edward Maclagan. I need hardly again protest my deep respect for his Honour. But, while I feel grateful that he has shown consideration in many respects to those who are at present locked up in His Majesty's jails, I regret to think that he fails to realise that no reduction of sentences, that no such amelioration of the hard conditions of jail life as he has been good enough to bring about, can relieve those who are unjustly suffering imprisonment of the poignant grief which they feel every moment of their existence in the jail.

I would ask his Honour seriously to think whether any mitigation of sentence or relief given in the manner indicated above, can obliterate the sorrow, indescribable grief of those who are at present unjustly locked up and are undergoing imprisonment in the jails of the Punjab. My Lord, I think his Honour said that he would not disturb the findings of the Commission. Probably he felt that he could not. But, my Lord, most of the 1,500 men who are locked up in the jails ought to be as free as we sitting here to-day are, I request, therefore, that whether the Committee of Enquiry comes four weeks hence or earlier, your Excellency's Government and his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab should seriously consider whether, on such security or securities, personal or pecuniary or both as may seem to him adequate, those men who have not been concerned in arson or murder or pillage should not be released both in order that pending the result of the enquiry they may not suffer further unnecessary imprisonment and in order that they should be able to give evidence before the Committee and have their case properly put before it. I earnestly hope the Government will be pleased to consider this suggestion.

RECENT FLOODS IN CORPUS CHRISTI.

400 FATALITIES REPORTED SO FAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 23.

NEW YORK.—A telegram from Corpus Christi, Texas, says there are now nearly four hundred fatalities as the result of the recent floods. It is feared that eight hundred perished.

FIRES AND MURDERS IN LONGWY.

GERMAN OFFICERS TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 23.

PARIS.—President Poincare, presenting the Cross of the Legion of Honour to the town of Longwy said in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty the officers of the 22nd. 125th and 156th German regiments who were responsible for the fires and murders in Longwy would be called upon to appear before the French court martial.

PRINCE OF WALES AT REVELSTOKE.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

REVELSTOKE.—The Prince of Wales arrived here yesterday after a magnificent journey across the Rockies. The people at the wayside stations cheered him including a party of Sikh carpenters from Jullundur, who were working in sawmills there. He was also enthusiastically greeted by the homeward bound contingent of the Middlesex Regiment from Siberia. The Prince motored two thousand feet up the Revelstoke mountain and received and replied to a civic address read by the Mayor.

JUGO-SLAV TROOPS NEAR DALMATIA.

REPORTED CONCENTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Sept. 23.

ROME.—A semi-official statement says, movements of the Yugo-Slav troops and concentration of the Yugo-Slav volunteer detachments are reported in the neighbourhood of the armistice line and Dalmatia.

YUGO-SLAV ATTEMPT FRUSTRATED.

ENERGETIC MEASURES BY ITALIAN AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 23.

ROME.—A semi-official statement says an attempt of the Yugo-Slavs to land on the Dalmatian coast was frustrated by the Italian naval and military authorities who took energetic measures.

BOLSHEVISTS PROPOSE PEACE WITH UKRAINIA.

MOSCOW GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 23.

Reuter learns that the Bolshevik delegation has proposed to conclude peace with the Ukrainians on the basis of the independence of the Ukrainia on the condition of the latter's neutrality in the struggle against Denikin and Koltchak. The delegation declares that the Moscow Government has decided to conclude peace with all the national governments in order to crush the counter-revolution.

REPATRIATION OF 50,000 CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

DISCUSSION IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Sept. 23.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council to-day decided to repatriate 50,000 Czecho-Slovak troops in Siberia and discussed measures to carry this out, especially the question of shipping which will be furnished by the United States, France and Britain.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Sept. 23.

The latest news from Russia is conflicting. It is reported from Petrograd that the Soviet Government is resolved to enter into peace negotiations with the Entente on the basis laid down by the latter. On the other hand, it is stated that Trotsky has informed the Soviet that several Bashkirian divisions will shortly reinforce the garrison of Petrograd and the troops on the north-west front.

FIERCE FIGHTING NEAR PSKOFF.

ENEMY ATTACKS ON TRENCHES REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Sept. 23.

STOCKHOLM.—An Esthonian communiqué reports, fierce fighting in the direction of Pskoff, in which many attacks by the enemy on the trenches were repulsed with heavy loss.

ESTHONIANS' UNSUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS.

DELEGATES RETURN TO REVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Sept. 23.

STOCKHOLM.—The Esthonian peace delegation has returned to Reval the negotiations with the Bolsheviks having been broken off owing to the Esthonians' demand that negotiations be carried on simultaneously with the other Baltic States. The Esthonian delegates say that the Bolsheviks expressed their readiness to resume the negotiations at any time. The impression of the Esthonians was that the Bolsheviks were longing for peace.

BALTIC STATES' ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Sept. 23.

STOCKHOLM.—According to a telegram from Copenhagen the Lettish Information Bureau says the armistice conditions to be presented to the Russian Soviet by three Baltic States, include regulation of frontier on the ethnographic basis, creation of a neutral zone in which a neutral power will maintain order, and surrender of the Bolshevik fleet to a neutral power.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Disturbances in the Bay is developing, and a storm will probably form to-day. Thunderstorms have given the following chief falls of Rain:—Lashio, Naya Dumka one and half in.; Jaipur three-quarters; Malegaon a quarter; Ahmednagar, Belgaum a half; Poona one and half; Bellary two, and Kurnool one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall around north of the Bay.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.778 Inchs.
Temperatue of Air	88.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 "
Dew Point	77.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.836 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	5.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.3 "
Minimum do.	77.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, NNE, & W
Movement of Wind	170 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.17 Inchs.
Total fall during month	2.88 "
Do. do. year	61.44 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd	0.00 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd September 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is in slight defect generally.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch; night temperature is above the average at Rajkot and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Berar. Day temperature is above the average in the south of the division.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal at Karwar and Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon reports 0.30in., Ahmednagar 0.40in., Poona 1.53in., Sholapur 2.97in. and Belgaum 0.44in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has disappeared from Rajputana. It has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan, and local in South Malabar, the Madras Deccan, the north Konkan, Central India West and the United Provinces. Heavy falls are reported from Sholapur (2.97in) and Bellary (1.91in).

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd September, 1919.

Weather is disturbed over the south of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Deccan, and local in Lower Burma, Bihar, west Rajputana and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the east Punjab, Kashmir, Central India and the west of the Central Provinces.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Diamond Island one and a half inches; Lashio one; Mymensingh one and a half; Darjiling two; Pachmarhi one and half; Gulbarga two; Raichur one; Tinnevelly three-quarters; Madura a half; Salem one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY THE 23rd OF SEPT. 1919

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PUNJAB—						
Beahir	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)	92	57	71	89	..	—5.91
Sialk	95	57	71	67	0	—10.08
Mooltan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)	96	69	82	81	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	93	66	50	61	36.16	+14.71
Lahore	98	67	82	68	16.67	+2.08
Risaur	96	57	71	75	8.34	—2.63
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mulapore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	92	77	78	72	..	28.61	+6.09
Cawnpore	96	67	75	88	0.15	33.48	+2.82
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND & RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobabad	104	75	74	61	..	0.20	—1.97
Karachi	95	74	82	80	..	2.82	—3.60
Ajmer	98	62	73	75	..	12.70	—4.95
Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kotah	89	67	72	74	..	25.38	+1.25
Mount Abu	74	62	64	72	..	40.27	+34.90
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	98	70	74	79	..	13.44	+0.16
Dwarka	86	76	76	79	..	4.88	—3.69
Veraval	86	75	76	79	..	12.46	—4.70
Rajkot	90	71	76	77	..	30.35	+5.70
Dhanraj Pore	91	72	75	78	..	13.80	—7.49
Surat	90	73	76	86	..	34.90	—3.44
Ahmedabad	94	72	78	81	..	37.26	—0.79
Deesa	93	70	74	77	0.01	44.29	+21.83
Neemuch	85	67	76	76	..	26.80	+0.37
Indore	87	69	71	83	0.13	48.44	+14.64
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Nebulcore	90	69	74	81	..	71.47	+28.06
Raipur	88	66	72	78	..	56.84	+16.54
Hoshangabad	89	65	72	85	..	62.14	+18.81
Khandwa	91	77	73	84	..	25.20	—0.53
Akola	95	70	75	74	..	23.56	—2.37
Amraoti	92	69	74	85	..	42.86	+7.43
Nagpur	96	70	75	70	..	44.18	+2.37
Chanda	93	74	78	75	..	38.97	—11.37
Bellary	91	66	77	79	..	53.93	+10.92
KONKAN—							
Bombay	89	82	77	89	0.17	61.33	—5.24
Ratnagiri	86	83	75	87	..	83.61	—9.14
Marmugoa	84	80	..	93	..	98.28	—1.47
Karwar	87	77	75	93	..	97.08	—10.64
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	90	70	75	78	0.30	18.75	+1.16
Ahmednagar	88	67	67	89	0.40	15.48	—1.20
Poona	89	69	69	89	1.53	17.90	—2.35
Sholapur	98	66	74	80	2.97	20.38	0
Bijapur	85	69	68	94	0.03	10.76	—1.86
Belgaum	91	66	72	94	0.44	31.55	—0.77
Aurangabad	89	64	69	73	..	15.26	—0.50
Hyderabad	87	72	72	74	..	28.89	—11.00
Hyderabad	90	68	74	74	..	18.88	—4.67
MALABAR & CEYLON—							
Bangalore	86	64	74	88	0.01	36.28	—20.19
Calicut	85	68	75	91	..	70.13	—16.92
Cochin	88	75	76	87	0.34	49.83	—1.54
Colombo	81	69	75	86	1.10	25.04	+4.97
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—							
Madras Town	93	82	76	77	..	16.42	—5.87
Bellary	91	68	67	77	1.91	8.41	—1.02
Cuddapah	94	70	73	67	..	8.35	—9.25
Madras	91	78	78	80	..	15.15	+0.72
Bangalore	85	68	73	87	0.08	17.51	+0.10
Coimbatore	90	70	75	87	..	3.78	—1.51
Trichinopoly	94	74	77	75	..	10.96	+1.19
Negapatam	89	80	79	81	..	10.74	+1.11

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22.

S. S. Clan Macvicar, Pagan, Glasgow, July 30.

Sept. 23.

S. S. Begona, Chacartegni, Bilbo, Aug. 23.
S. S. Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi, Sept. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 23.

S. S. Indo Maru, Arai, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Shinge Maru, Neshiyama, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Kasado Maru, Yanagi, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Clan Macbride, Gibb, London, etc.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S. S. City of York, McKellar, Plymouth and Hull.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Tuesday 23rd September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Elswick Rail Hull		26-9-19	..Graham & Co
O & R			
Sevenmeds Hull		N F	..Graham & Co
D Largo Law	New York	1-10-19	..W & A G & Co
F Khosren	Jedah	N F	..T M & Co
H Bahrein	Aden	N F	..T M & Co
Offside			
Uitoeta		S F	S S Shipping Co
L Purnea	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside			
N Hjeltefjerd	Antwerp	25-9-19	..T M & Co
O Sodeganra Maru		N F	A M Jeewanjee
P Grelelden	London	N F	Graham & Co
Off Dock			
War Lech	N F	N F	..Sir R I M
Q Vengeance	N F	N F	Omnia Office Engrg. Works Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Indrawati	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Netravati	N F	24-9-19	..K N & Co
Sabarmati	N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Totomi Maru	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
8 Howeib			
3 Porto de Alexandra	Genoa	21-9-19	..M Italian
5 Banara	P Gulf	N F	
12			
Taroba	B S Ports	25-9-19	..M M & Co
(Kamia		S F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Saraswati	Marmaga	20-9-19	..K Nixon & Co
2 Varsova	Busra	20-9-19	..M M & Co
4 Sandakan	N F	2-9-19	..D R I M
5 Queda	Rangoon	27-9-19	..M M & Co
6 Malta	London	27-9-19	..Graham & Co
9 Olympia	Liverpool	27-9-19	..Graham & Co
11 Kashmir	Calcutta	26-9-19	..M M & Co
12 El Pardo	London	N F	..Graham & Co
13 Cooeyanna	Busra	26-9-19	..M M & Co
14 Grace Ferdinand	N F	N F	..D R I M
15 Barjora	Busra	25-9-19	..M M & Co
17 Eilora	Busra	30-9-19	..M M & Co
Jetty Baroda	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ormro	N F	N F	A Ashdown & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Querimba	Rangoon	24-9-19	..M M & Co

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—Steamer Malta for London.

S. S. Clan Macbride:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macbride, 3,008 tons, Captain A. W. P. Gibb, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London via Malabar and Coromandal Coast Ports, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. City of York:—The City Line steamer City of York, 5,031 tons, Captain J. McKellar, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Plymouth via Hull, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macvicar:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macvicar, 3,621 tons, Captain Q. C. Pagan, arrived in harbour on Monday from Glasgow, via Manchester and Birkenhead, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 30th July.

S. S. Begona:—The steamer Begona, 1,845 tons, Captain F. Chacartegni, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bilbo, with ballast, which port she had left on 23rd ultimo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kasado Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Kasado Maru, 3,729 tons, Captain N. Yanagi, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo and passengers.

The mail steamer Dunera, with the China mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight, on Friday, the 26th instan.

The O. S. K. steamer Burma Maru (outward bound) left Singapore on the 20th instant, for Colombo.

The B. I. S. Co.'s s.s. Neuralia left Port Said on the 20th instant, and is expected here about the 29th idem.

EXPORT.

Sept. 23.

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—8 bales wool, Lyon, Lord & Co.; 400 cwts. tallow, Joseph Crossfield & Sons; 42 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.; 170 cwts. linseed oil cakes, R. P. Wagle & Co.; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Olympia for Marseilles:—500 cwts. mustard seed, M. Walchand & Co.; 72 cwts. turmeric, 57 cwts. dry chellies, 75 cwts. senna leaves, Solim D. Basson; 81 cwts. mustard seed, S. Gordhan & Sons.

S. S. Begona for Marseilles:—7,539 cwts. greunt nut kernel, 400 cwts. pepper, 31 bales kapok, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Grelenden for London:—100 bales woden cuttings, M. Samji; 150 bales hemp, Khimji Visram & Co.; 65 cwts. dry chillies, Solim D. Bassons; 1,200 cwts. linseed oil cakes, R. P. Wagle & Co.; 110 cwts. dry ejinges, S. Gordhan & Sons; 3,260 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo.

S. S. Seven Made for Hull in transit to France:—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Largo Law for New York:—80 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Hjeltefjord for Antwerp:—2,720 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Portodi Allessandretta for Genoa:—843 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, B. G. Gorie & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 1,200 bales cotton, Arturo Bonecchi; 200 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand & Co.; 2,200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 45 cwts. tamrim, Ahdoolabhoy Abdool Rahim.

S. S. Portodi Allesandretta for Naples:—500 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand & Co.; 637 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Uderam Premgukhaldas; 500 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji & Co.; 258 bales cotton, Nitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji & Co.

S. S. Sodeganra Maru for Kobe:—27 cwts. myrabolams, Esmail Mohamed & Son.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Osaka:—1 bale cotton Nishimatsu & Co.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Yokohama:—550 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha.

S. S. Sodeganra Maru for Hongkong:—55 cwts. dry fruits, Visram Ooka & Sons; 175 cwts. jardaloo, 350 cwts. myrabolam, A. Jeevanji; 23 cwts. buffalo pickers, Karim Nathoo; 300 cwts. buffalo pickers, Rasid Bundally.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Hongkong:—25 cases rose malves, Printer & Co.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 23.

S. S. Queda from Rangoon. Agents M. M. & Co.:—1,43,619 bags rice, 696 bars pig lead, 1,637 bundles candles, 10 bales cotton p. good, 19 cases cigars, 799 bags corid.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT UNDER RENT ACT.

DECREE FOR DEFENDENT.

Pohoomal Brothers vs. Esardas Liladhar.

(Before Mr. Justice Marten.)

This was a suit under the Bombay Rent Act brought by the landlords against their tenant, under section 9 of the Act on the ground that the premises were reasonably and bona fide required by the landlords for their own occupation. The premises in dispute are situate on a portion of Peroomal Building near Carnac Bunder. They are business premises occupied by the defendant as an eating house, and according to him 1,000 customers go there every day. The plaintiffs themselves have a shop two doors off the defendant's premises. In addition to this shop at Carnac Bunder the plaintiffs have also other premises in Bombay. They have a shop at Apollo Bunder near the Yacht Club. They also have a shop in another portion of Bombay. Their business is a varied one, and they dealt in jewellery, silks, Cashmere goods, brass and carpets, etc. It was in connection with their carpet business that they said they wanted the defendant's premises for their own occupation. They wished to extend their carpet business. They said that although they had plenty of room to show carpets at the Apollo Bunder shop they had no room there to stock their carpets. Their present shop at Carnac Bunder was too narrow, and there was not sufficient light. The defendant became a tenant of the plaintiffs about 22nd December, 1918. On 26th March, 1919, the notice to quit was given and the defendant would not vacate. Hence the suit.

AN EXTRAORDINARY THEORY.

His Lordship in the course of the judgment said that the first question that would strike any one on the plaintiffs' case was why if they really wanted the premises in December for the extension of their carpet business did they let them out to the defendant in December or January and then give them notice to quit in March? To this the plaintiffs' reply was that at the time of the agreement of tenancy they had informed the defendant that they wanted the premises for their own use, and they called evidence to show that they only granted the tenancy on the express promise by the defendant, who was their former cook that he would vacate in two or three months' time. The evidence was admitted merely to show what was alleged to be the bona fides of the plaintiffs as to requiring the premises for their own occupation. The plaintiffs' story in this connection was rather vague. On the other hand, it appeared from the evidence that the defendant paid Rs. 450 or Rs. 650 to Ramji, the former tenant, for goodwill, also Rs. 400 for arrears of rent which Ramji owed, and that he also redecorated the premises. If that was so, why should the defendant go to the expense of redecorating the premises if he was only going to be there for two or three months? Testing the plaintiffs' case further it was said that the defendant's shop was wanted for extension of the carpet business. But Lakhraj, the manager of the carpet business at Carnac Bunder, had stated that he knew nothing whatever about the notice to quit till June. If the plaintiffs bona fide required the premises for their carpet business at the end of April, it would be very extraordinary that their carpet manager should know nothing about it till at least a month after. From the conduct of the plaintiffs it appeared that they did not take the steps which one would expect from business people anxious to secure the new premises.

ALLEGED DEMAND FOR INCREASED RENT.

The defendant had put forward a counterstory, in which he said that all went well for about two months. Then he was asked to pay an increased rent of Rs. 250. On this being refused the plaintiffs began to harrass him. There were police court proceedings, and on the 26th of March there was the notice to quit. The defendant suggested that the notice was prompted partly by the desire to get higher rent and partly in consequence of the quarrel. He further said that about the date of the notice there were other shops vacant and that the plaintiffs could have used them if they wished. As regards the allegation that increased rent was demanded, the Court did not overlook the fact that it was not pleaded in the written statement of the defendant.

It was clear that the plaintiffs had all along been demanding a far-higher rent than they had any right to do under the Act. They had been demanding and getting Rs. 200 under the tenancy, whereas it was admitted at the hearing that they were only entitled to ask for Rs. 121. But his Lordship thought that the defendant and not established that he had ever raised any question of standard rent before the notice to quit.

As regards the alleged demand for an increased rent of Rs. 250 the probabilities were that some point of that sort had been raised by the plaintiffs and that was the origin of the whole troubles. But these findings were not essential to a decision of the case. The Court based its decision on the ground that under the Act the onus of proof was on the plaintiffs. They had to satisfy the Court that at the date of the notice they reasonably and bona fide required the premises for their own occupation. They had not satisfied his Lordship that that was the fact. If the plaintiffs who were apparently business people on a large way of business, really required the premises for their own occupation, they had only themselves to blame for adopting what appeared to be an entirely unbusinesslike attitude. There was not a word in writing in support of their case that they wanted the premises for their carpet business.

The result was that the suit was dismissed with costs.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week	Date	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER: Depth in feet	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER: Depth in feet
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	23	m 10 46	27 6	4 50	7 1
		11 10m	27 8	4 52m	16 6
Wed.	24	m 11 10	27 6	5 4	17 6
		11 49m	27 10	5 52m	16 0
Thur	25		25		
Fri	25	m 0 23	27 10	6 12	17 14
		0 59m	27 8	6 57m	15 14
Sat	27	m 0 57	27 8	6 39	17 0
		1 47m	26 7	6 42m	16 1
Sun	28	m 1 34	26 5	7 9	16 2
		2 34m	25 6	7 34m	16 0
Mon	29	m 1 58	26 4	7 41	16 9
		3 40m	25 6	8 44m	17 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 23 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h. 17m.	Sunset 6h. 26m
" 24 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 24m.	" 6h. 24m
" 25 (Thursday)	"	6h. 18m.	" 6h. 14m
" 26 (Friday)	"	6h. 18m.	" 6h. 8m
" 27 (Saturday)	"	6h. 18m.	" 6h. 32m
" 28 (Sunday)	"	6h. 19m.	" 6h. 31m
" 29 (Monday)	"	6h. 20m.	" 6h. 29m

Phases of the Moon

First Quarter	—	2d.	6h. 29m. p.m.
Full Moon	—	10d.	2h. 34m. a.m.
Last Quarter	—	17d.	7h. 43m. a.m.
New Moon	—	24d.	10h. 0m. p.m.

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I can produce hundreds of similar letters from Colonels, Majors, Government Officials and eminent Indian gentlemen.

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IS IT A DELUSION?

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Whither in India?

THE GREAT SIRKAR AT WORK.

FROM "THE NATION."

With sharper emphasis and more insistence than at any earlier time, Britain is being challenged to justify her position in India and to declare her purposes in relation to the Indian people. A hundred years have passed since, by framing an administration which depended upon the educated classes of the country, she entered upon the modern task; sixty years since, with the transfer from the Company to the Crown, she acknowledged the tremendous implications of her own system. Throughout the last century British statesmen in India have continuously reaffirmed the principles of British rule. Moreover, we have just fought a war in which all our spokesmen have used, without reserve, the most resounding of watchwords—Democracy, Equality, Self-determination, Freedom. And while, in Europe, we have been making play with such ideas, India has been moving at a startling pace and preparing her unexampled challenge.

Certainly in the war itself India provided the world with an extraordinary lesson in patriotism. A quite unlooked-for demonstration of loyalty from all the articulate classes set the note of the Indian contribution. In concrete terms it meant over a million fighting men, serving on almost every front, mountains of munitions, money in gifts and loans far beyond the resources of the country as previously estimated; and, so long as the Executive permitted it, the utmost readiness to volunteer service of all kinds. In recognition, or acknowledgment, of all this, India has been able to record the utterance of many fair words, the nomination of one or two Indian representatives to the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, the elaborate pretence of India's partnership in the Imperial Commonwealth, by giving the Government of India a status in the League of Nations, and even the affixing of Indian signatures to the Peace Treaty, and the definite promise, in August, 1917, of responsible self-government.

The last event is, as we need not point out, of far greater importance to India than any other political happening of these years. And so, two years ago, it was universally acclaimed. The situation since then has greatly changed; for, as the recent evidence has made abundantly clear, public opinion in India has been concerned with other matters than those which have been going forward in connection with the Montagu Reform Bill. Nevertheless, those are decidedly worthy of mention. Committee Room A of the House of Lords has, for six weeks past, presented an interesting scene. A few Europeans and many Indians have gathered, several days a week, to hear the Joint Select Committee of both Houses taking evidence upon the proposed reforms—seven peers and seven commoners, seated at a horse-shoe table, asking questions in flat, tired voices, of a succession of witnesses, amazingly varied in race, character, and experience. To the English observer—and therefore much more to the Indian—the scene has an air of unreality. And yet it is by no means without a meaning. The promise of 1917 was a promise. And here, in consequence, is the governmental mind of Britain making herself up in regard to the destinies of India, in the presence of a hundred or so units of the 300 millions. They themselves are quite keenly interested. But if the English inquirer in Committee Room A were to ask any of them as to the state of mind of the Indian people in relation to the reforms and their prospects, they would inform him that India, at the close of the war of liberation, is not thinking so much of Parliamentary measures to modify the Constitution as of the great Sirkar at work.

They would point first, inevitably, to the Punjab, and would urge us to look carefully upon the most shocking piece of maladministration in the Empire during our time. A fortnight ago, in the House of Lords, the very able Indian Under-Secretary of State gave a summary of repressive activities under martial law since the disturbances of April last accompanying the agitation against the Rowlatt Sedition Act. The accused were arraigned, not before military tribunals, but before special judicial commissions appointed under martial law. These commissions tried 852 persons. Of the total, 582 were convicted and sentenced. 108 to death. Eighteen, who did not appeal, have been executed. All the other sentences have been reviewed and most have been modified. For example: twenty-eight death sentences have been commuted to transportation for life, twenty-three to imprisonment for ten years, while the sentences of confiscation have all been remitted. Apart from the commission trials, about 1,500 offences against martial-law orders have been summarily disposed of. These, presumably, are unaffected by the lieutenant-governor's clemency. From end to end of India the story of the Punjab has been told, as nothing else in India has been told since the terrors of the vengeance taken by the ruling Power for the crimes of the Mutiny. On the other hand, British military officers returning to England from the Punjab boast that they "have given these people a lesson which they will not forget for fifty years." If there were one side only to such lessons, the military inference might be justified.

But, it will be contended, the O'Dwyer-Maclagan *regime* is not proof that British rule in India is a repressive system. The Punjab was in revolt: order had to be restored; executive severity was unavoidable. Firm administration undoubtedly was; and when the report of the Special Commission (not yet appointed) comes out, it will be seen how far the argument of necessity is justified. But let us turn to an illustration of the normal working of the bureaucratic system. The Indian Press Act was passed in 1910. Since that year some 350 presses and 300 newspapers have been penalized, most of them by a demand for the deposit of money security; and about 500 publications have been proscribed. In the past two years, that is since the pledge concerning responsible self-government was given, the Act has been administered more rigorously than ever. During the present summer about forty journals have been proceeded against. The conclusion is universal that independent discussion is no longer tolerated by the Government. The Indian editor, even though his paper represents the most moderate constitutional tradition, is today effectually enchained. Parliament talks of constitutional progress; the bureaucracy applies the gag.

The British citizen who can contemplate such facts as these without misgiving must, we may think, be out of harmony with the principles of his own race and commonwealth. But, the question suggests itself, what of the men who are responsible for the working of the Indian administration? In their ranks, as we all know, there are public servants who, having chosen India as a career, have attained, if not a clear vision of the end and the whole purpose, at least a fine conception of the task in which they are immediately engaged. How does the great business of governing India strike them? That question is hardly capable of an answer, though some would say there is at any rate a hint of it in the little book on the future Government of India lately put together by Mr. Ernest Barker (Methuen). The India Office, doubtless, would refer the inquirer to the annual official review—the oddly named Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India. This record, which formerly moved the critics to assert that it was the worst blue-book in the British Dominions, has at last taken on a wholly new form (H. of C. 1919, No. 143, 2s. net). It is now a manageable and consecutive summary of the Indian year—necessarily, in the chapters dealing with the work of administration, carrying the assumption that the Anglo-Indian system stands for (to use the phrase of a former Viceroy) the noblest work of governing men. The volume contains a long chapter on the political movements since 1916: but not to those pages need we turn for light upon the attitude of the official world towards a constitution designed for specific developments towards self-government. The bureaucracy would say, simply, it is doing its job. "Of all the gifts which British administration has brought to India", we read, "that of internal tranquillity may be ranked among the first." Undoubtedly; but here again, as everywhere else, we are bound to ask, What of methods and ends. Is it, for example, an accident that no public service in the world is more hated and feared than the Indian police? Is there no special significance in the fact, officially recorded, that in every province save two, crimes of violence and against property should be on the increase—the distressed Punjab furnishing a conspicuous exception? Why, during the year under report, should there be 2,000 dacoities (gang robberies)—a growth of 100 per cent? And can we, turning to other chapters, regard without despair these appalling statistics of illiteracy, of poverty, of a communal physique so wretched that it leaves the Indian people at the mercy of every pestilence? Consider the two most affrighting examples. Bubonic plague has been epidemic in India since 1897. Between June, 1917, and June, 1918, the total number of plague deaths was over 800,000—and this after years of a fluctuating terror which, in province after province, has wrought a piteous demoralization in the community. In June, 1918, the apparition of influenza was recorded. By the time its force was spent last spring the toll of victims was six millions—in a year, by the way, when famine once again, after a long spell, was seriously prevalent.

Can we, then, state a few plain questions or draw a few conclusions for that growing section of the British people which takes seriously the colossal burden of our imperial obligations? We have given India security from domestic strife. We have given her a standardized Executive which, beyond all question, is a marvellous creation. Have we been able to give India anything else? A tolerable standard of economic or physical health? The statistics of morality and of agricultural poverty provide the answer. Opportunity for the selection of ability through school and college and technical institute? The dismal history of Indian education, once again illuminated by Sir Michael Sadler in his report on the system in Bengal makes an affirmative reply difficult. Contentment, and a reasonable measure of civil liberty? The response comes from the Punjab, from a penalized Press, and in the multiple agitation against Sedition Bills and the Indian equivalent of D.O.R.A. The beginnings of organic self-government, the chance of growth in responsibility and political self-respect? For that we must wait for the issue of the conflict between the demands of the deputations now in London and the threats of Lord Sydenham, of the European Association, and the Anglo-Indian Press.

But must the conclusion, when all is said, be either a confession of failure or an intransigent declaration that, to the limit of political vision, India shall remain a dependency, administered by an alien bureaucracy and ruled despotically from the heights? It cannot be the second; it need not be the first. There lies before the British people, in the time immediately ahead, the most inspiring opportunity that has ever come to an Imperial Power called to decide the future of a people differing in civilization, in race, and in color of mind as of skin. If we seize it, greatly and with daring, the British Imperial Commonwealth will justify itself for ever. If we reject it, our doom in Asia is as certain as to-morrow's dawn.

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PUNDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S SPEECH.

The following from "The Independent" is the concluding portion of the speech of Pundit Motilal Nehru, delivered at the Allahabad public meeting on Wednesday:—

I have said enough to show the true nature of the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Government of India. It is a farce which the Government of India may if it chooses go through but it cannot be productive of the result we seek, viz., a judgment, a finding, an independent and impartial finding, upon the merits of the case.

This is one part of our programme. I will now go to the next.

INDEMNITY BILL.

Gentlemen, as I have said, the Government of India and the Executive are already in as secure a position as it might well be, but they are trying to make it doubly secure by introducing what is called an Indemnity Bill. I am fully aware, and I wish you also to know, that every declaration of martial law in every country has so far been followed by the passing of an Indemnity Act. It is in the nature of things that officers who had done things, under the stress of necessity for instance under the stress of a foreign invasion, should be indemnified, if they have gone beyond the strict legal limits. But the usual objects of an Indemnity Bill are far different from the objects of this present Bill. Gentlemen, the constitution of England does not, under any circumstances permit the invasion of individual lights. In case of necessity, in case of a foreign invasion, it often happens that in order to save the country it becomes necessary to invade the rights of individuals. No one can deny, no reasonable person can say that under those circumstances an Indemnity Act is not the most proper thing to pass. But those are cases where the necessity for martial law is well established. Those are cases where the fact that private rights have been encroached upon is admitted—they were encroached upon because there was no other alternative to save either the country or the people. Here we have an admission on the part of Government itself that the necessity of every action that they have taken in the Punjab has to be enquired into. They have themselves appointed a Committee, however unsatisfactory it may be. There is the point conceded, that it is a case for enquiry and it is not a case which you can take as an established thing. But what does this Indemnity Bill say? It says in the preamble:

"Whereas owing to the recent disorders in certain districts in the Punjab and in other parts of India it has been necessary for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order to resort to martial law." It assumes that it has been necessary to resort to martial law in the Punjab. If you settle by legislation that it has been necessary to resort to martial law, what is the business of the Committee you are appointing? It means clearly you are excluding the question of necessity to have resort to martial law from the scope of the enquiry. If you are excluding that, I say, you are excluding the very foundation on which the enquiry is to be based. Unless that question is gone into and determined, you cannot possibly come to a right conclusion on any point. Next we have a very conscientious, a very just provision:—"It is expedient to indemnity officers of Government and other persons in respect of acts, matters and things ordered or done or purporting to have been ordered or done for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order, provided (this is very important) that such acts, matters or things were ordered or done in good faith and in a reasonable belief that they were necessary for the said purpose." Now gentlemen, no one in his sense can take any exception whatever to this but see how it has been frittered away later on. If any act has been done by an officer of Government in good faith or in a reasonable belief that it was necessary, there is an end of the matter. Nobody can find fault with it. Let us see what becomes of the good faith and reasonable belief when we go beyond the preamble. Sec. 3 says: For the purposes of Section 2 a certificate of a Secretary to Government that any act was done under the orders of any officer of Government shall be conclusive proof thereof and all actions taken for the aforesaid purposes shall be deemed to have been taken in good faith and in a reasonable belief that they were necessary therefore unless the contrary is proved." Gentlemen, I have not examined all the Indemnity Acts that have been passed from time to time, but I have examined a good number of them in this connection, and I did not find any such provision in any of them True it is that they indemnify persons for all *bona fide* acts and acts done in a reasonable belief that they were necessary, although the judges may come to a different conclusion. If they did acts in a reasonable belief that they were necessary certainly the protection of the law should be extended to them. But for whom is it to prove that the acts were done in good faith or in a reasonable belief that they were necessary? Surely for the party who claims an exclusive privilege, for the person who says: "I did a certain act under certain circumstances which justify it." Any school boy will tell you it is for that man who pleads exceptional circumstances to prove them to the satisfaction of the court and not for the person whose rights have been violated. The next point to note is that the indemnity has been extended to acts which were done on or after 30th of March. It is explained in the statement of Objects and Reasons that the object of passing this Bill is to indemnify officers of Government and others for acts done *bona fide* in the course of martial law. But Martial was proclaimed on the night between 14th and 15th April and the Bill seeks to indemnify all acts done on or after the 30th March. What is the reason for this? Is it intended to cover those unfortunate occurrences at Delhi which happened on 30th March? But Delhi is a place where martial law was never promulgated, whatever the signification of making the 30th March the starting point may be it is whole unjustifiable.

SUMMARY COURTS.

There is another point of great importance. It is laid down here that the persons who have been sentenced by summary courts shall continue liable to confinement until the expiration of such sentence or until released by the Governor-General in Council or otherwise discharged by lawful authority? Now, gentlemen, most of you must have read the exposure of these courts, made by our friend, Syed Hassan Imam. He has shown that these courts of area officers had absolutely no jurisdiction and that every judge, every magistrate and every officer who has passed any sentence of imprisonment or fine is either guilty of wrongful confinement or of extortion, if the fine is paid. The Government has now seen, after punishing about 1,400 persons—that these convictions cannot possibly stand, that all officers who have passed these sentences are amenable to ordinary courts. What do they do? They do not merely indemnify officers. They go on to say that not only shall our officers be indemnified, but those persons who are in unlawful custody, who have been illegally sentenced to imprisonment shall continue to serve those illegal sentences till they have served them out! While I have been wasting my breath here the Bill might by now have been passed in the Viceroy's Council and become law. I would not be surprised if it had become law. But I can say one thing, law or no law, I shall never consider it to be any law whatever. It does not deserve the name of law. If it is law, it is law only for those and for such territories as are under the Government of India and not beyond them. The responsibility of the Government of India does not end in India itself, and I tell you it is our bounden duty to take this matter up wherever we find a competent authority, an impartial authority, to do even justice between us and the Government.

ANGLO INDIANS' ATTITUDE.

Now what do our friends of the Anglo-Indian press say? They say, "Let bygones be by-gones; don't throw obstacles in the way of the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab who is trying his best to restore good conditions, and good relations between the Government and the people." Now, gentlemen, there is no doubt that the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is doing something for which he deserves our appreciation. But what is he doing? I admit that he is doing all he can do. He cannot do any more; but can that fact satisfy us? He can only remit the sentences. He cannot set aside the convictions. It is a very great thing that you reduce the sentence of death to a sentence of two or three years' imprisonment. It is really something; it is worth commenting upon; it is worthy of praise. But what happens when a man who was sentenced to death was wrongly convicted. (A voice: vindictively convicted)—I accept the amendment—and was subjected to all the pains and sufferings of a condemned prisoner for a length of time? If his sentence is reduced from death to imprisonment even of one day, where is justice done to the innocent man who is guilty of no offence? What we want is justice even to that man. We want an authority who can go into these questions whose powers are not limited. But let me ask my friends of the Anglo-Indian Press to be good enough to explain the psychology of their minds when the first news of the murder of seven Europeans reached the Press. I remember the tone in which they then wrote. Now that for each European life a hundred at least of Indian lives have been lost, our friends are in a position to talk philosophically, advice, and to say "let by-gones be by-gones." How wise have they become after a surfeit of revenge. I have only to remind them that the ancient goddess of Nemises still holds full sway over all people in all lands but I say on my own behalf and also on behalf of my countrymen that we seek no retaliation or retributive justice and what we seek is redress, redress for our wrongs which have been many and cruel. We say "give us an opportunity to establish those wrongs and when we have established them give us our redress." Now what is that redress? That redress is not to be measured by money; it is not to be measured by a few privileges; it is not to be measured by any scheme of reforms. The only redress that will satisfy us is an immediate change of the conditions which make it possible for such things to happen. It is the immediate departure of the bureaucracy.

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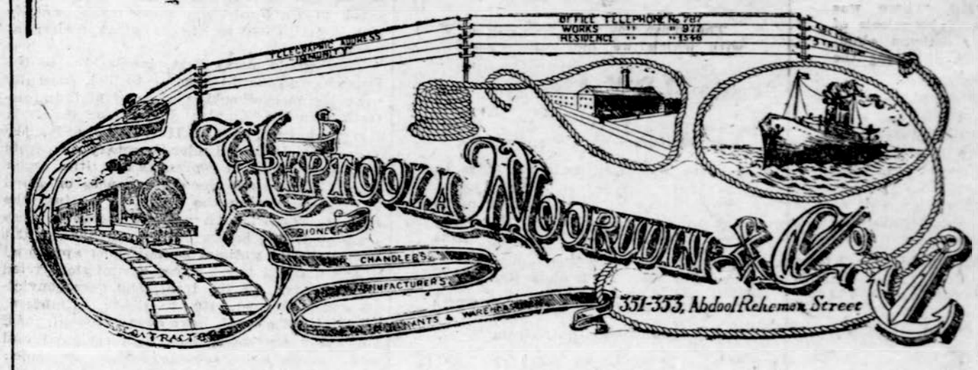

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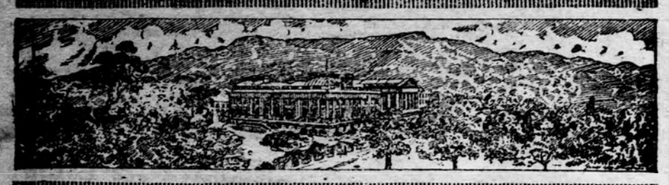

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GOVT. TELEGRAPH OFFICE BURNING CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 19.

After disposing of 14 riot cases since June last, the first Tribunal took up the case relating to the burning of the Government Telegraph Office. There are three accused in this case: (1) Ahmed Tanbux, (2) Himat Rasool and (3) Dhana Mathur. Being undefended the Court asked the accused if they have engaged any pleader. The father of the accused No. 3 informed the Court that he had not engaged a pleader, but Behn Ansuya had engaged one for him. No pleader however appeared for any of the accused and the Court proceeded with the case.

Mr. K. M. Kemp, barrister, instructed by Mr. R. B. Manilal, Mr. B. Javari, Mr. Bhailal Desai and Mr. Bhailal Patel, appeared for the Crown, and in opening the case he gave the history of the Ahmedabad riots and how the Government Telegraph Office was burnt and looted by the three accused. By the destruction of the Government Telegraph Office and contents therein by fire caused damage to the extent of Rs. 97,000.

After this Mr. A. H. Raikes, the Deputy Telegraph Superintendent, was examined. Mr. Raikes, Superintendent, stated that he with the Telegraph master, Mr. G. C. Moses, and the technical supervisor, Mr. H. F. Daruwala, were residential members at the Telegraph Office. The mob rushed the building at about 11 o'clock throwing stones breaking glasses windows, doors, etc., entered the rooms, collected furniture boxes and all available woodwork. After piling them in a heap they set fire to the lot by means of some inflammable fluid. Almost simultaneously, some of the mob came upstairs in the signal office and repeated what was done below. Asked where he was before and during this period, witness replied that he was in the office throughout and when the heat in the office became intense and unbearable and the smoke blinding, he went to an adjoining room in his quarters. While then the rioters rushed to his quarters. Rather than face a frantic mob he made his way through the building office and escaped. Mr. Raikes said he was able to give only an approximate number of operators, clerks and menial staff on duty as the records were destroyed. The estimated loss was about Rs. 62,000, both Government and private property. This did not include the cost of building.

IDENTIFICATION OF COATS, PANT AND KNIFE.

Mr. Hiraji F. Daruwala, Technical Supervisor, corroborated Mr. A. H. Raikes and he identified two coats, one pant and a knife and a table knife as his properties.

Khan Saheb Cursetji H. Mistry, Assistant Engineer (retired), deposed that damage to the extent of Rs. 57,475 was done to the Government Telegraph Office by fire.

Mr. D. D. Kothawalla, investigating officer, gave details regarding the arrest of accused No. 1.

After recording the police *panch* and other witnesses' evidence the Court framed charges as under:—

"We, C. V. Vernon, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad and S. G. Velinker, appointed Commissioners under Section 4 of the Defence of India Act, hereby charge you (1) Ahmed Tanbux, (2) Himat Rascol and (3) Dhana Mathur.

"That on 11th April, 1919, at Ahmedabad, you were members of an unlawful assembly and in prosecution of the common object of that assembly you caused damage by fire and other means to the Government Telegraph Office building and its contents amounting to Rs. 57,475 and Rs. 50,000 respectively, and thereby committed offences under Sections 436, 147 read with Section 149, I. P. C., and within our cognizance.

"(2) You Himat Rasool are further charged that you accused No. 2 waged war against the King on the aforesaid date and at the aforesaid place by causing damage by fire and other means to the Government Telegraph Office building and its content and thereby committed an offence under Section 121, I. P. C.

"(3) That you Ahmed Tanbux, accused No. 1, on the aforesaid date and at the aforesaid place committed dacoity of certain moveable property belonging to the employers of the Government, Telegraph Office and thereby committed an offence under Section 395, I. P. C., or in the alternative that you accused No. 1 dishonestly received the same knowingly or having reason to believe that the possession thereof was transferred by means of a dacoity and thereby committed an offence under Section, 412, I. P. C.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20.

The Collector's Office burning case was taken up by the first Tribunal to-day. Mr. Jeshanker Govindrao Chitnis to the Collector, first witness on behalf of the prosecution, described how the Collector's Office was burnt by rioters. He said all records, tents, chairs, tables, etc., were burnt down.

Witnesses Fazal, Jiva and Lala Gulab identified accused Harkha and Dhana as rioters, who were seen at the Collector's *kutchery*.

Khan Saheb Cursetji H. Mistry, (retired) Assistant Engineer, deposed that the damage done by fire to the Collector's Office was to the extent of Rs. 83,946.

The Police Sub-Inspector, Mr. Mirza Abbas Baig deposed about the investigations made by him in this case.

Charges were then framed against the accused as under:—

"We V. C. Vernon, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad and S. G. Velinker, appointed Commissioners under Section 4 of the Defence of India Act, hereby charge you (1) Harkha Mana, (2) Dhana Sada, that on April, 1919, you were members of an unlawful assembly in the Bhadar, Ahmedabad, and in pursuit of the common object of such assembly destroyed the Collector's offices by fire and by other means, thereby doing damage to Government property of Rs. 25,000 in addition to the cost of the building and thereby committed offences under Sections 147, 149 and 436, I. P. C."

After this Mr. Sorabji Bejonji Dalal, spinning master, who was cited by accused No. 1 Harkha, was examined by the Court. The witness said that accused Harkha worked under him on the day of the riot from 7 to 10 a.m. and he had entrusted some machine works to be repaired, which would take at least two hours to repair. Witness described the works entrusted to accused to repair.

On the evidence the Court acquitted both the accused. The following is the judgment:—

"The accused are charged with having thrown stones at the Collector's Office as members of an unlawful assembly. Three mill-hands show that the accused were members of the riorous assembly, which destroyed the Collector's Office by fire on 11th April, 1919. Mr. Sorabji Dalal, weaving master of the mill, in which accused No. 1 was working positively, states that accused No. 1 was working under his personal supervision between 9 and 10 a.m. on last day the very time at which the riot occurred. We feel that Mr. Sorabji's evidence is at least superior to the evidence of the three mill-hands. We, therefore, disbelieve these witnesses and acquit the accused.

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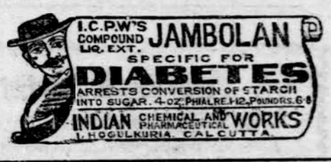
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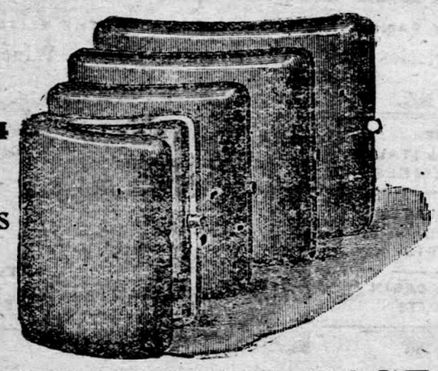
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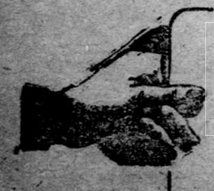

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